

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

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## JAPAN

Abe on Reagan's PRC Visit, Asian Situation	C 1
Nakasone Starts Visit to Pakistan, India	C 6
Pledges Aid For Refugees	C 6
USSR's Military Buildup in Far East Noted	C 7
FRG's Lambsdorff Discusses Market-Opening Measures	C 8
ROK Fishing Boat Crew Arrested in Japanese Waters	C 8
Conference Calls for Ban on Nuclear Weapons	C 8
Diet Members Surveyed on Election Reform	C 9

## NORTH KOREA

Report on Second Round of Sports Talks With South	D 1
South's Regime Said 'Forsaken' by People	D 5
[NODONG SINMUN 29 Apr]	
Seoul's 'Large-Scale' Air Force Exercise Scored	D 7
Observance of Law Day in South Ridiculed	D 7
Juvenile Crime in South Product of Corruption	D 7
Seoul Cited on 'Forced March' of School-Children	D 8
Chinese Trade Delegation Concludes Visit	D 8
Meets Kong Chin-tae	D 8
Commodity Accord Signed	D 8
Departs 28 April	D 8
KPA Founding Anniversary Marked at Embassy in PRC	D 9
Yugoslav Trade Union Group Arrives on Visit	D 9
Meeting With Kim Il-song	D 9
Pyongyang Welcome Meeting	D 10
NODONG SINMUN Describes WPK's Efforts for Peace	D 11
Ideology of Global Independence Discussed	D 17
[NODONG SINMUN 20 Apr]	
Kim Chong-il Inspects Pyongyang Middle School	D 22
Work 'Progressing' at Kangson Steel Complex	D 23
Report on Nampo Smelter Expansion, Modernization	D 23
Innovations Effected in Nature Remaking Projects	D 24

## SOUTH KOREA

Schultz Arrives To Brief Yi on Reagan's PRC Visit	E 1
Editorial Views U.S.-Sino Talks on Korean Issue	E 1
[KOREA TIMES 1 May]	
Letter Proposes Talks Between ROK, PRC Red Cross	E 2
[CHUNGANG ILBO 28 Apr]	
Editorial on Letter	E 3
[KOREA HERALD 1 May]	

PRC on Foreign Concerns in Hong Kong After 1997 [KOREA HERALD 26 Apr]	E 4
Country Less Dependent on Middle East for Oil	E 4
Firms To Request Early Review of Antidumping Rule	E 5
Family of Police Torture Victim Gets Indemnity [KOREA HERALD 24 Apr]	E 5
Hanshin Students Detain Reporters Again [KOREA TIMES 28 Apr]	E 5
CNU Head: Student Violence No Longer Tolerated [KOREA TIMES 28 Apr]	E 6
Leaders Reaffirm 'Campus Autonomy' Policy	E 6
Last Eight Students Released From Prison	E 6
University Students Protest Military Training [KOREA TIMES 1 May]	E 7
New National Banking Organization Inaugurated	E 7
Broadcasters Appeal for Free News Coverage [KOREA TIMES 28 Apr]	E 8
DKP Seeks Committee Meeting on Sino-U.S. Talks [KOREA HERALD 1 May]	E 8
Autumn Elections, Cabinet Reshuffle Anticipated [KOREA TIMES 29 Apr]	E 8
Parties To Leave Some Lawmakers Out of Nominations [KOREA TIMES 28 Apr]	E 9
Briefs: Thai Science Minister; High-Tech Exports; Sri Lankan Minister	E 10

## KAMPUCHEA

Indochinese Culture Ministers Hold Conference	H 1
Performance Honors Delegations	H 1
Received by Chan Si	H 1
Communique on Conference	H 2
Ministers Sign Report	H 4
Paris Paper Interviews KPNLF's Son Sann [Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS 20 Apr]	H 4
VODK May Dan Editorial Voices Thanks for Support	H 6
Briefs: CSSR Lecturer's Visit	H 7

## LAOS

PASASON Issues Editorial on Rice Cultivation [28 Apr]	I 1
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## THAILAND

Opposition Leader on Prem's Trip to U.S., Europe [NATION REVIEW 1 May]	J 1
Comments, Reaction to SRV Shelling in Surin Province	J 1
Prem Comments on Shelling, Retaliation	J 1
Foreign Ministry Protests	J 1
Army Spokesman Cited [NATION REVIEW 1 May]	J 2
Further Details Reported [BANGKOK WORLD 1 May]	J 2
Provincial Protest Lodged Against Burmese Shelling [BANGKOK POST 1 May]	J 3

## VIETNAM

NHAN DAN Blames PRC for 'Grave Situation'	[1 May]	K	1
PRC Shelling of Border Provinces Reported		K	1
Foreign Ministry Statement Condemns PRC Attacks		K	2
PRC Embassy Silent in Return of Fishermen		K	3
Commentary Views U.S. Reaction to 'Vietnam's Shadow'		K	3
Olympic Committee Denounces U.S. Organizers		K	4
Nguyen Huu Tho, Delegation Meet Soviet Officials		K	5
USSR-SRV Coal Mining Delegations Hold 3d Session		K	5
Women's Union Delegation Arrives in Albania		K	5
National Assembly Delegation Returns From Europe		K	6
Romanian Ambassador Holds Press Conference		K	6
Talk Honors Afghan Revolution Anniversary		K	6
Pham Van Dong Receives Lao Justice Delegation		K	6
Lao Nationalities Committee Delegation Ends Visit		K	7
Tran Quynh Attends Swedish Embassy Reception		K	7
Catholic Solidarity Group Appoints New President		K	7
NHAN DAN Discusses Party Chapter' Performance	[27 Apr]	K	8
Achievements in Grain Obligation Tasks Praised		K	9
Amounts Delivered to State Granaries Reported		K	10
Nguyen Duc Tam, Others Mark Birthday of Tran Phu		K	10

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

Information Requested on Alleged UK Atomic Tests	M	1
Technician's Statement Sought	M	1
Minister Refutes Claims	M	1
Opposition Outlines Foreign Policy Position	M	2
Briefs: Coal Deal With Indonesia; High Commissioner to Fiji	M	2

## INDONESIA

Commentary on SRV Military, Diplomatic Offensives	N	1
Thai Supreme Commander Arrives for 5-day Visit	N	1
6,000 Stage Demonstration in Irian Jaya	N	2
Briefs: Ban on TOPIK Lifted	N	2

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Ramifications of Reagan PRC Visit Weighed	O	1
Omani Foreign Minister Meets Mahathir, Ghazali	O	1
Police Direct Party Factions to Cancel Rallies	O	2
VOMD Broadcasts MNRPM 1 February Constitution	O	2

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Criticizes Foreign Media Reporting	P	1
Opposition Condemns KBL Election Spending	P	1
More Troops Sent to Election Trouble Spots	P	1



ABE ON REAGAN'S PRC VISIT, ASIAN SITUATION

OW291311 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0000 GMT 29 Apr 84

[NHK panel discussion, entitled "Reagan's China Visit and the Asian Situation"; Participants are: Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe; Saburo Okita, former foreign minister and adviser at the Foreign Ministry; Mineo Nakajima, professor at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies; critic Nobuo Nakagawa; and NHK reporter Korehito Obama, with Obama acting as moderator -- live from Tokyo]

[Excerpts] [Obama] U.S. President Reagan is currently visiting China. He is the first incumbent U.S. President to visit China in 5 years, since the United States and China established diplomatic relations. On the heels of his successive meetings with Premier Zhao Ziyang and CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang, President Reagan held talks yesterday with Deng Xiaoping, China's supreme leader, thus winding up his meetings with Chinese leaders.

Today the President is visiting Xian, an old Chinese city, and tomorrow he will go to Shanghai before returning home the day after tomorrow. At this juncture when the U.S. President has completed his talks with Chinese leaders, we will begin a panel discussion on the subject: Reagan's China Visit and the Asian Situation.

First I would like to ask each of the panelists to give what may be called a brief comment on President Reagan's current China visit.

[Abe] President Reagan's visit is the first U.S. presidential visit since President Ford visited China in 1975. In my opinion, Mr Reagan's visit is of great significance in itself. As other panelists just pointed out, judging from the talks between the U.S. and Chinese sides, we get the impression that despite differences of opinion, at least Sino-U.S. reconciliation is certainly progressing.

To take the nuclear energy agreement for example, the conclusion of this agreement is of great practical significance. Negotiations on a tax agreement are said to be in a final stage. All this indicates that overall reconciliation is under way.

Against this background, President Reagan has clearly made attaching importance to Asia his administration's policy. When he visited Japan, he professed this line. He has now made this line all the more clear, and this, I think, is of great significance.

For China, on the other hand, the modernization of its economy is its supreme goal, and I think that the fact that China has been assured of U.S. cooperation in its modernization efforts is one of the major successes of the U.S. President's current China visit.

When it comes to the concrete details of the talks, I presume that there were in-depth discussions on various subjects, such as the Korean question, Sino-Soviet relations, and other aspects of the world situation, although some of the details of the talks are unknown. Nevertheless, overall the visit will have a considerable impact on the world situation in the future and we appraise it to be a success.

[Obama] Next, we would like to discuss Sino-U.S. relations. First, the question of expanding economic and technical exchanges were said to be an important subject of the summit talks.

[Abe] Well, we should say that the way has been cleared considerably for stepped up Sino-U.S. business exchanges by the current Reagan visit. Since the United States announced its decision to ease restrictions on its high-tech transfers to China last May, there has been some controversy. President Reagan has now reaffirmed this policy. Mr Deng Xiaoping has responded by saying that, basically speaking, China would watch U.S. moves. Yet, in my opinion, there has been some concrete progress.

Furthermore, the Japanese Foreign Ministry anticipates that, with the conclusion of the nuclear energy agreement -- the like of which Japan has not yet signed -- U.S. exports to China will roughly double. So, we expect progress in Sino-U.S. economic relations.

When I accompanied Prime Minister Nakasone on his visit to China, I had an opportunity to meet Mr Deng Xiaoping. At that meeting, Mr Deng said that China would expand its economy four times its present scope by the end of the 20th century. I was quite impressed by his determination. According to Deng, China will boost its per capita income from the present \$250 to \$1,000 without fail. To realize this goal, he said, China would not change its open-door policy and would need Japanese and U.S. cooperation not only from the governmental but also private sectors. He stressed the need to increase special economic zones such as Shenzhen. He expressed China's firm determination to rapidly consolidate the system by which to promote Japanese investment in China and Sino-Japanese joint ventures. We requested that China improve the investment environment, and I presume the United States has made a similar request, so I think that there will be further improvements in such environment.

There is the possibility that, on the occasion of Mr Reagan's visit, U.S. investment in China will increase not only in the governmental but also private sectors. In my view, therefore, progress will be made in China's modernization and Sino-U.S. trade and economic exchanges.

[Obama] To be sure, on the occasion of President Reagan's current China visit, Sino-U.S. relations on the business level are expected to make great strides. However, Premier Zhao Ziyang reportedly told President Reagan that if there were to be another major setback in Sino-U.S. relations, it would be over the Taiwan issue. What are your views with regard to the future of the Taiwan issue? What is your opinion, Mr Foreign Minister? Do you think that President Reagan's current visit will result in some change in U.S. policy toward Taiwan?

[Abe] As far as the talks on Taiwan between Reagan and Deng Xiaoping are concerned, I do not get that kind of impression. The U.S. side simply said that the United States would keep its commitment to honor the Sino-U.S. joint communique. I think this reflects the U.S. Government stance on Taiwan and the moves in the U.S. Congress. I think that in view of this, the U.S. side said it would keep the U.S. promise to China.

Deng Xiaoping, for his part, is realistic about the issue as Nakajima pointed out. I have the impression that Mr Deng discussed the Taiwan issue from a long-term perspective, not in terms of immediate action. Nevertheless, China will not yield on its principles.

Recently, I was briefed on the Hong Kong issue by British Foreign Secretary Howe when he visited Japan following his talks with Chinese officials on that issue. Both China and Britain being very realistic states, the way they have been negotiating was very instructive. On the Hong Kong issue, too, China is realistic while sticking to principles.

On the Taiwan issue, what Deng says indicates the direction in which China is moving. I do not think China and the United States intend to lock horns with each other. In my opinion, China rather seeks practical benefits in the economic field and to push its modernization by taking advantage of President Reagan's visit. It goes without saying that China seems to have no intention whatsoever to compromise principles.

[Obama] The Korean question looms high with respect to the Reagan visit. On this issue, the Chinese side expressed opposition to the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea. We do not know how extensive the talks were. What change do you panelists think will result from Reagan's current China visit on the Korean issue?

What is your opinion, Mr Foreign Minister? Nakajima just said that relations between China and the DPRK, North Korea, have become more intimate, but there would be no three- or four-way talks and that North and South Korea should hold talks between themselves. What is your comment on this view?

[Abe] No details are available on the discussion of the Korean question at the Sino-U.S. talks at this time. The United States attaches great importance to the Korean question. Secretary of State Shultz is scheduled to arrive in Japan on 2 May. We will accompany Prime Minister Nakasone to India and Pakistan at that time, but he will meet Chief Cabinet Secretary Fujinami to brief him on the results of the Sino-U.S. talks on the bilateral relationship and on the Korean question in particular.

This shows that the United States appreciates the Japanese efforts with regard to the Korean question and attaches great importance to Japan. Since the concrete details of the Sino-U.S. talks are not available, it is difficult for me to comment on this issue. The least we can say is that judging from the talks we held with China on the Korean situation on several occasions in the past, the Chinese view will not change, as Mr Nakajima just pointed out.

In my opinion, as was the case in the past, China will not change its stand favoring tripartite talks by North and South Korea -- the parties to the issue -- and the United States, because there is a complete understanding between China and North Korea on these talks. However, as I clearly pointed out to China in the past, neither South Korea nor the United States would agree to any demand for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea even if such a demand were to be presented at the outset of the talks. I told China that discussing troop withdrawal might be possible as an end result of talks, but it cannot be brought up from the very beginning.

China does not have intimate, comradely relations with North Korea, but, on the other hand, it has a desire to somehow promote the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula. Despite its close ties with North Korea, China is concerned about North Korea's relations with the Soviet Union. Even to us outsiders, the Soviet Union appears to be a worrisome existence.

China is taking quite an active stance toward promoting nonpolitical dialogues with South Korea with a view to easing tension. A suggestion we made in the past is about to become a reality at last. I hear that South Korea has proposed that the ROK and Chinese Red Crosses discuss the question of reuniting Koreans in China with their relations in South Korea. Since Japan is making efforts in its capacity as a go-between, progress is being made on that issue.

There have been no fruitful moves toward dialogues between North and South Korea. According to news we just received today, the South and North Korean authorities concerned have agreed to hold another round of sports talks in Panmunjom on 30 April. The fact that sports talks, which were once ruptured, are to be continued even intermittently is significant in promoting North-South dialogues.

The basic Japanese position is that North and South Korea -- the two parties -- should discuss the Korean question between themselves. At the same time, we will welcome tripartite or four-way talks. If six-way talks are to be held and if Japan is asked to participate, we will have to cooperate. That is our stand. But, basically, the two parties to the issue should hold talks between themselves. To us, it is welcome that direct talks between the North and the South are beginning in the modest form of sports talks.

[Obama] Here we would like to change the subject to Sino-Soviet relations. What prospects do you see for Sino-Soviet relations Nakajima? What is your view, Mr Foreign Minister?

[Abe] Since last year I have held talks with Chinese leaders on many occasions -- on four occasions with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, for instance. At least the impression we gained from the talks as well as from the latest round of talks held by Prime Minister Nakasone is that this framework of Sino-Soviet relations will not change. It is my judgment that it will not so easily change in the days ahead, either. Vice Premier Arkhipov is certainly scheduled to visit China, and China is sort of pinning great hopes on his visit. And I think that China will accord him a great welcome. However, in my opinion, that will not go beyond the sphere of economic business relations. Therefore, I think that it will be totally impossible for China and the Soviet Union to go back to the old days of so-called alliance. Under the present situation, it is rather unimaginable that their political relations will expand remarkably -- a process before reaching an alliance.

Specifically, China points out that the so-called three major obstacles still remain. The Kampuchean issue, for instance. The Soviet Union is backing up Vietnam, which is invading Kampuchea. China is decisively opposed to Vietnam. This issue cannot be resolved no matter how much they talk about it at the vice ministerial level. Next comes the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. China is also overtly opposed to this, and there is the Sino-Soviet border issue -- a remarkable military buildup by the Soviet Union along the Sino-Soviet border. There has been no change in this regard, either. Chinese leaders were greatly emphasizing that the Soviet Union has not shown signs of a change in those three major issues. China wants to promote a dialogue, exchanges and cooperation; but, due to those big obstacles, there is no further progress to be seen. This is how China still sees it.

Regarding the deployment of SS-20 missiles to the Far Eastern region, I exchanged views with Wu Xueqian at the UN General Assembly session last year. I told him that the massive deployment of SS-20's to the Far East is a very serious problem to both Japan and China. I proposed that, since the range of the SS-20 does not reach as far as the United States and since China and Japan fall within its range, Japan and China should exchange information with each other in dealing with peace, disarmament and various other questions in conjunction with this issue.

I told him that Japan and China should strongly call on the Soviet Union and the United States to reduce arms. I told him we should cooperate with each other in dealing with the Soviet Union from our respective positions. And he showed a great interest and agreed to do so. He and I agreed completely on that point also this time. He and I share one and the same perception. I think it is true that China feels seriously threatened by the massive military buildup by the Soviet Union in the Far East. In Sino-U.S. relations, the United States itself is maintaining and reinforcing its armament in proportion to the Soviet military buildup. Mr Deng Xiaoping just made a statement that China appraises the U.S. military buildup as a deterrent. But China does not like any more buildup than that.

China exchanges views with Japan rather seriously. Putting various things together, we come to the conclusion that China's nonaligned nature has become rather strong. I think that this is exactly as what Mr Okita said. But there is a little difference in nuance between China's position toward the United States and that toward Japan. In our judgment, the framework of Sino-Soviet relations will not change. At least, there will be no further progress, even though there may be some maneuvering to be done. This is my and the government's judgment.

[Obama] Now, the foreign minister is scheduled to leave tomorrow for a visit to India and Pakistan, accompanying Prime Minister Nakasone. Mr Okita, have you any request to make of him in connection with the visit? What do you think, Mr Minister?

[Abe] I am due to depart on that tour tomorrow, at last. Both Pakistan and India seem to be pinning great hopes on the visit. As Mr Okita noted, it will be the first visit to those countries by the prime minister in 23 years, nor has the foreign minister visited there often. Among Asian nations, Japan is very close with ASEAN, but it seems that Japan has somehow lagged behind in its relations with India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and other important countries in Asia. In this connection, I would like to avail myself of this coming visit to hold consultations not only on the international situation but also bilateral questions and actively promote cooperative relations. I will try my best.

[Obama] You will be returning home on 6 May and then you will be participating in the London summit in mid-June, taking the results of the visit with you.

[Abe] That is correct. Japan is very enthusiastically grappling with the North-South issue, and India is a leader of the Nonaligned Movement. In that regard, I hope to discuss at length on the North-South issue. It is a sort of a preparation for the London summit.

[Obama] Thank you very much for coming here so early in the morning on your day off.



NAKASONE STARTS VISIT TO PAKISTAN, INDIA

OW010039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 1 May 84

[By Hiroshi Oshima]

[Text] Islamabad, May 1 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone holds talks with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq here Tuesday on ways of stepping up bilateral economic relations and key regional issues, including the Afghan situation and the Iran-Iraq war. Nakasone and his wife Tsutako arrived at Islamabad Monday evening on the first leg of the premier's week-long tour of Pakistan and India.

"I hope to discuss the problem of peace with President Ziaul Haq and (Indian) Prime Minister (Indira) Gandhi," Nakasone told reporters on his special plane on the way from Tokyo to Islamabad Monday. He described Ziaul Haq as "a man of character" and Gandhi as "a great stateswoman" and said his talks with the two Asian leaders will "help Japan in going ahead with its diplomacy." Nakasone is the first Japanese prime minister to visit southwest Asia in 23 years.

A Japanese official said Nakasone and Ziaul Haq will discuss various aspects of economic ties between the two countries, including trade and Japan's technical cooperation and investment.

Several concrete steps are likely to emerge from the Nakasone-Ziaul Haq talks, such as a dispatch of a Japanese economic mission to Pakistan and the creation of a joint economic committee in private sectors, the official said. The official said Japan is already a leading trade partner of Pakistan and a major supplier of economic assistance to it.

On [the] political front, Nakasone is expected to promise Japan's continued support for Pakistan's position on the Afghan issue. He is also expected to pledge Tokyo's about 4.2 billion yen (about 18 million dollars) aid to Afghan refugees, who fled into Pakistan after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.

Nakasone hopes to hear opinions of President Ziaul Haq, a leader of the Organization of Islamic Countries, on the prospect of a negotiated settlement of the three-and-a-half-year-old war between Iran and Iraq, the Japanese official said. Japan depends heavily on the Middle East for its oil imports.

Pledges Aid for Refugees

OW010403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Islamabad, May 1 KYODO -- Visiting Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has pledged Japan's utmost assistance to Pakistan which he said is making international sacrifices by giving shelter to some three million Afghan refugees. Urging international support for Pakistan, he said Japan will make utmost efforts in the support in economic and cultural fields.

Nakasone, who arrived here Monday, made the statement in an hour-long meeting with President Ziaul Haq at the presidential residence, which was followed by a banquet hosted by Ziaul Haq.

Ziaul Haq thanked him and appealed for Japanese cooperation, saying that Pakistan alone cannot deal with the refugee problem, Japanese sources said.

The president explained to Nakasone about Pakistan's delicate geopolitical position, saying that Pakistan faces both fortune and unfortune, surrounded by big neighbors -- Afghanistan on the northwest front, the Soviet Union beyond the front, the Arabian Sea in the south, India in the east and Iran in the southwest front.

The Japanese premier conveyed warm greetings from Emperor Hirohito and Prince Mikasa, who is leading a Japanese fund-raising campaign for the preservation of the Mohenjo-daro prehistoric ruins in Pakistan, to President Ziaul Haq, who visited Japan last year.

#### USSR'S MILITARY BUILDUP IN FAR EAST NOTED

OW010747 Tokyo KYODO in English 0728 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO -- The Soviet Union is gradually shifting the emphasis of its arms buildup to the Far East while stepping up military maneuvers in the area, Japanese defense sources said Tuesday.

As evidence of the Soviets' increased military capacity in the Asia-Pacific region, the Soviet Union staged a major amphibious landing exercise on the Vietnamese coast late last month, the first of its kind in Asia, the sources said.

The current pace of the Soviet military buildup in the Far East is said to be catching up with its European forces, raising concern in the Japanese Defense Agency of the Soviet capability to shut down sea transport in the northwest Pacific region.

Japanese defense sources said the Soviets have transferred a total of nine warships, including the 43,000-ton aircraft carrier Novorossiysk from their European command to the Pacific Fleet over the past year. The reinforcement brought the strength of the Soviet Pacific Fleet to 820 vessels totaling 1.62 million tons, one fourth of the total Soviet naval strength.

The sources noted the huge Cam Ranh naval base in Vietnam has become a major staging point for the Soviet Pacific Fleet. About 20 Soviet war ships operate out of the Cam Ranh base, according to Western intelligence sources. This Soviet naval strength, together with the nine medium-range Badger bombers the Soviets deployed recently at Cam Ranh, means the Soviet Union now has enough military power in the region to pose a direct threat to sea transport between the Malacca Straits and the South China Sea.

As part of its new emphasis on the Far East, the Soviet Union has phased out a large number of old-style airplanes in the region and replaced them with advanced warplanes like Sukhoi SU-24, MIG-23 and MIG-27 fighters. While the total number of warplanes available to the Far East Command remained around 2,100 over the past several years, about 70 percent of them are advanced third-generation aircraft, Japanese defense sources said. The sources pointed out the 40 MIG-23's the Soviets deployed on Etorofu, one of the four Soviet-occupied islands off northern Japan, were part of the Soviet effort to modernize its air power in the Far East. The MIG-23's the Soviets stationed on Etorofu between August last year and last April replaced the old-fashioned MIG-27's [as received], which had been stationed on the island until 1981.

In addition, the buildup of the Soviet manned bomber force, notably the advanced supersonic Backfire bombers, has been outstanding, Japanese defense sources said. The Soviet Far Eastern Air Command now gets about 15 Backfire bombers each year, about the same as the rate of increase as in Europe, the sources said. The total number of Backfire bombers stationed in the Far East is estimated at 80.

Officials at the Defense Agency are concerned about the Backfire's potential threat to Japan's sea lanes in the northwest Pacific as the Soviet bombers have superior capabilities in attacking surface shipping, the sources said.

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF DISCUSSES MARKET-OPENING MEASURES

OW301035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0659 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 30 KYODO -- Bonn is not satisfied with Japan's newly announced market opening measures, West German Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff said Monday. Before leaving Tokyo, Lambsdorff told reporters that the new package adopted at last Friday's Cabinet meeting is not sufficient for increasing the inflow of foreign goods and capital. Lambsdorff was in Japan to open a full-scale German exhibition in Tokyo.

Referring to Japan's rapidly expanding current account balance of payments, which hit the record high of 24.2 billion dollars last year, he said he does not believe the new package will help reduce political pressure from overseas.

Lambsdorff said he welcomed the new steps' attempt to bring trade relations into balance by opening the Japanese market. But he expressed disappointment that the package excluded tariff reductions on items from his country, like copper, menthol and leather goods. Lambsdorff also said that the Japanese yen should be made to meet its responsibilities in the international money market, as the German mark does.

ROK FISHING BOAT CREW ARRESTED IN JAPANESE WATERS

OW010109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0057 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Sakaiminato, Tottori Pref., May 1 KYODO -- A South Korean fishing boat was captured Monday for entering Japanese territorial waters off Shimane Prefecture, local Maritime Safety officials said Tuesday.

A local maritime safety patrol boat captured the 18-ton sea eel fishing boat Tongjin-ho about one kilometers north of Hirata, Shimane Prefecture, after chasing it about three kilometers when the Korean boat ignored a halt order and ran away. The patrol boat arrested the acting skipper and confiscated 10 kilograms of sea eels while taking the boat to Sakaiminato port for investigation. This is the 13th South Korean boat captured off the San-in region on the Sea of Japan coast this year.

CONFERENCE CALLS FOR BAN ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

OW301031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0910 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Naha, April 30 KYODO -- Delegates at an international peace conference here Monday denounced a buildup of U.S.-Soviet tensions in the Pacific area and called for abolition of nuclear weapons and the breakup of military alliances. Some 300 persons attending the three-day Okinawa international conference to do away with atomic bases and military alliances endorsed a declaration to this effect at the conference's final session Monday. The declaration said U.S.-Soviet confrontation was now militarizing the whole of the Pacific area and increasing the danger of nuclear war.

It said U.S. strategy was escalating to the point where it could actually spark a nuclear war, and that Japan and other countries in the Western alliance were being caught up in this strategy. Delegates to the conference, organized by the communist-backed Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo), included representatives from Europe, the United States and Pacific countries.



DIET MEMBERS SURVEYED ON ELECTION REFORM

OW291239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO -- Nearly 40 percent of parliamentarians in both houses of the Diet see the need to change the present electoral system for the lower house and some 20 percent favor abolition of the upper house, according to a private survey released Sunday.

The Social and Economic Congress of Japan, a group of academic, business and labor leaders, surveyed lawmakers of both houses in March on how they think about such issues as reform of the present lower house election system, political donations and the proper number of seats.

It received replies from 374 lawmakers or 48.9 percent of the total Diet members, which the group said was relatively high for such a survey. The survey showed that 57.3 percent of the pollees supported the present election system -- under which two or more seats are allocated to each electoral district -- for the House of Representatives.

But as high as 39.8 percent said they saw the need to change to either a system of single-seat constituencies combined with a proportionate representation system -- adopted in West Germany -- or a full proportionate representation system -- like in Scandinavian countries -- or a single-seat constituency system alone as in Britain. Dietmen of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) preferred the combined formula while those of the Japan Socialist Party and most other opposition parties favored the present electoral system. Japan Communist Party pollees wanted a shift to a full proportionate representation system.

On the question of reform of the House of Councillors, 50 percent pointed out the newly-introduced proportionate representation system involves many problems to be solved and 19.1 percent called for a drastic review of the upper chamber, including its abolition. On political donations, 51.1 percent pointed to the need for revision of the political fund control law to ban corporate donations. The idea was particularly supported by the Social, Komeito and Communist Parties.

The survey also showed that a little less than 60 percent of the polled were opposed to curtailing the number of Diet seats -- now 511 for the lower house and 252 for the upper house. On the controversial disproportionate distribution of seats in rural and urban constituencies, 62.6 percent said the gap should be narrowed to less than two votes in the most populous district against one in the least inhabited constituency.

REPORT ON SECOND ROUND OF SPORTS TALKS WITH SOUTH

SK010222 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1400 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The second round of talks between the North and South Olympic Committee delegates has been held. Amid the attention of the world's people and the great interest and expectations of the entire nation, the second round of talks between the delegates of the North and South Olympic Committees to form a single team opened at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 1000 on 30 April.

As already reported, the first round of talks, held 9 April, between the delegates of the North and South Olympic Committees, which was initiated by us for the formation of a single North-South team to participate in the 23d Olympic Games and subsequent international games, inspired by ardent aspirations of the entire nation for national unity and the reunification of the country and by the consistent demand of the sportsmen of the North and South, was aborted, failing even to begin discussing the problems raised because of the unjust position and attitude of the South Korean side, which used the site of the sports talks for political purposes and avoided the discussions for the formation of a single team.

Moreover, the South side, rather than admitting and reflecting on its wrong attitude and improper position in the first round of talks between the delegates of the North and South Olympic Committees, kept insisting on it, and -- even opposing the date for the second round of talks proposed by our side -- it attempted to create an artificial obstacle to the North-South sports talks which finally did take place. However, thanks to our serious and sincere efforts, and our magnanimity in earnestly desiring to present a single team of the nation to the world, the North-South sports talks were held again some 20 days after the first round of talks.

Attending the talks were five delegates from our side led by Kim Tuk-chun, vice chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, and five delegates from the South Korean side. On this day, even before the talks began, Panmunjom was crowded with many reporters from the North and South as well as foreign countries who came to cover the North-South sports talks which were resumed amid the great interest and expectations of the entire Korean and the people of the world.

The first speaker at the talks was Kim Tuk-chun, head of our side's delegation. He noted that the first round of talks, held amid the great interest and expectations of the entire nation and the people of the world, was aborted because issues irrelevant to the formation of a single team were raised, and that the South side, instead of accepting our just demand, sent us letters that were useless in the talks despite our expectations expressed in our letters to the South side urging it to come to the conference table with a sincere attitude for the early resumption of the talks.

He said that our side came to the talks with the ardent desire to realize at an early date the ardent aspirations of the entire nation for the formation of a single team and with a sense of responsibility for settling the issue of the formation of a single team with the 23d Olympic Games at hand, showing all patience and urging the South side not to turn the sports talks site into a political arena again. He said that holding the second round of talks is a manifestation of the nation's resolve and will to proudly present our single team to the world, and is the fruition of the warm aspirations and desire of our sportsmen for connecting again the North and South sports ties which have long been severed and for contributing to national unity and reconciliation.

He noted that if the first single national team which the entire nation consistently aspires for were not realized, neither party nor any of the delegates would be able to fulfill its or his mission for the fatherland and nation, and continued: For the delegates of our two parties to honorably carry out this important task assigned to them, they should discard the previous wrong views and attitudes and make a new start in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and unity.

For this, we should, above all, maintain a sportsmanship-like attitude and spare no sincerity and efforts to discuss the presented agenda. If issues irrelevant to sports were raised again and political debate staged, the result of the talks would be the same as that of the first round of talks -- failure.

In fact, the first round of talks was suspended because the South side, speaking for the authorities, raised political issues which have nothing to do with us and are irrelevant to sports talks, and staged political propaganda. The South side should find prudent experience here and should not turn the sports talks site into a political arena.

The head of our side's delegation continued by proposing first that, to prevent the sports talks site from turning further into a political arena and to promote the smooth formation of a single team, the South side not bring up or argue about questions alien to sports which are obstructive to the progress of the talks, and abide by the noble sports idea and spirit, from today's talks onward and, second, that both sides strictly maintain the spirit of unity and cooperation in discussions on forming a single team.

Then the head of our delegation put forward our side's proposal on questions to be discussed at the second round of talks. Recalling the business-like and procedural questions at the talks, the installation of direct telephone links, and agenda proposed by our side at the first round of talks, he urged the opposite side to reach final agreement on these questions.

He made a new proposal that the direct telephone links open on 3 May, with the technical working personnel of the two sides reaching agreement on this at the end of the talks.

He said that our side's proposal on the agenda for the talks is best suited to realize the aspirations and objectives of the nation for the formation and participation of a single North-South team in the 23d Olympic Games and subsequent international games, and, further to bring about North-South collaboration and exchanges in the field of sports.

The head of our side's delegation went on to make a general proposal for the formation of a single North-South team and a proposal for the formation of a single team for the forthcoming 23 Olympic Games. He presented the following proposal for the formation of a single team:

1. The principles and methods of selecting the players:
  - a. It shall be a principle to select the best players through elimination series.
  - b. The elimination series shall be held in accordance with the rules, regulations, and organizational principles of each respective item.
  - c. The elimination series shall be held in the North and South and, if necessary, may be held in the DMZ.
  - d. Under all circumstances, the single national team shall include players and guiding personnel of the North and South for each item.
  - e. The detailed regulations for the elimination series shall be agreed and decided on at the talks between the delegates of each respective item.
2. The training of the players:

The training of the selected players shall in principle entail alternating use of facilities in the North and South and, if necessary, may involve training in a third place.

3. Expenses and guarantee for conditions:

The expenses and guarantee for conditions necessary for the elimination series and training shall be provided by the side which offers the facilities and, in case a third place is used, the burden shall be shared by both sides in principle.

4. The officials of the delegation of players:

The number of officials of the delegation of players shall be based on the charter of the International Olympic Committee, the rules, regulations, and organization principles of each respective item, but it shall be decided on by the agreement of both parties.

5. The name of the single team:

The name of the single team shall be Koryo in Korean and Koryo in English.

6. The flag of the single team:

The flag shall bear a map of Korea in earth color on a white background with the letters Koryo inscribed in English below it.

7. The music of the single team:

The music of the single team shall be "Arirang."

8. The joint standing organization for the single team:

- a. A joint standing organization shall be organized for the formation, and for the preparations for participation, of a single team.
- b. The name of the joint standing organization shall be the Joint Secretariat of the Single Team.
- c. The Joint Secretariat of the Single Team shall deal with business-like problems arising in the formation of a single team and in the preparations for participation in the games.
- d. The Joint Secretariat of the Single Team shall be installed at Panmunjom.
- e. The necessary number of members of the Joint Secretariat of the Single Team shall be decided on by agreement of both parties.

He then clarified our side's proposal in connection with the 23d Olympic Games as follows:

1. The North and the South will consult and decide on which events they will participate in at the 23d Olympic Games.
2. Players will be selected no later than 20 May.
3. In principle, players will be selected through elimination games.

Considering the short amount of time, the teams selected for the Olympic Games through elimination games will serve as the main bodies. Then, a single team will be formed by allowing players from either side to join the final teams. For other events, players will be selected on the recommendation of both sides and in accordance with results of recent international and domestic games.

4. According to the general plan on forming a single team, joint training will be conducted from 1 June until departure.

5. Other issues will be solved through general methods of forming a single team and through talks between representatives from each event.

The head of our delegation stressed that our proposal reflects a stand and desire to form a single team at an early date and is an aboveboard and reasonable proposal conforming to the reality in the North and the South. It also accords with the rules, regulations, and main principles of the Olympic Games and other international games.



He firmly believed that if the two sides negotiate seriously on the formation of a single team at the talks, they will be able to form a powerful single team at an early date.

The South Korean delegation head spoke next. As soon as he began to speak, as at the first talks, he talked about politics and complicated matters such as the Burmese incident and the Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui case. Furthermore, he committed an impure political provocation by slandering and calumniating our system, while newly raising the so-called nonexistent underground tunnel incident and the Chongwadae incident.

After pointing out the South Korean side's unjust, rude attitude at the talks, our delegation head repeatedly urged it to conduct the talks well by sincerely accepting the two questions -- which might be regarded as measures -- that our side raised at first talks. He then strongly demanded that the South side first clarify its stand on whether it would like to continuously make political arguments or hold sports talks.

However, despite our advice and tolerance, the representatives of the South Korean side acted more recklessly. They committed a shameless act of maliciously slandering and calumniating our side by constantly reading their long politically provocative manuscripts.

All domestic and foreign reporters who witnessed this scene could not contain their vehement indignation against the South Korean side's provocative attitude at the talks. Moreover, one foreign reporter denounced the South Korean side's attitude at the talks, saying that representatives from the South were deliberately provoking the North with the intent of frustrating the talks, not holding sports talks at all [ottokehana].

As time passed, the South Korean side's reckless and rude acts worsened. However, our representatives attended the talks with patience in order to achieve even minimal progress. They refuted the South Korean side's impure political provocation and wrong attitude toward the talks and repeatedly demanded that the South Korean side rectify its attitude.

Our delegation head spoke to the South Korean side: The South is demanding that we admit and apologize for the Burmese incident which has nothing to do with us. Then, I will ask you a question. Do you mean that you are going to regard this as a precondition for the sports talks or, if not, are you going to quit the sports talks? Saying this, the delegation head repeatedly urged the South Korean side to make clear its position in this regard. The South Korean delegation head was embarrassed for a moment and could not answer such a principled request by us. Then, a note was again relayed to the South Korean side from behind. Following this, the South Korean representatives avoided answering our questions. Again, with their scenarios, all of them gibbered, slandering our side like people having no sense.

Our representatives advised them to calm down, regain reason, and act in accordance with the nature and mission of the sports talks. However, the South Korean representatives provoked us by displaying more insanity.

Right after an agreement was reached, through our side's sincerity and efforts, on deciding upon 10 May as the date for the next talks, the South Korean side's insanity suddenly worsened. When the talks were about to close after an agreement was reached on the date of the next talks, notes were conveyed suddenly and continually. Then, the South Korean delegates lost even their reason and began again to provoke our side by making slanderous and calumnious remarks.

All domestic and foreign reporters who were watching this scene became vehemently angry and jeered the South Korean delegates.

Our delegates made a resolute countermove to the South Korean delegates' haughty and rude acts. They warned the South side to act with discretion. They branded the South side's impure attitude toward the talks as a premeditated provocation aimed at frustrating the talks and harshly called them to account.

All of that day's talks, which lasted for more than 4 hours, clearly showed that the South Korean side did not intend to either conduct the sports talks or to form a single national team and that it only attended the second talks out of an impure political purpose to premeditatedly frustrate the talks.

Contrary to our sincerity and tolerance, the South Korean delegates, from the beginning tried to irritate our side, frustrate the talks, and shift responsibility for this onto our side by provoking, using the Burmese incident and the issue of Sin Sang-ok and Chao Un-hui. But, because they thought such a contemptible plot would not succeed, they tried to attain their original goal of frustrating the talks by viciously slandering even our political system with gradually sharper slanders and calumnies. This notwithstanding, like the saying "a man is bound to pay for crime," the premeditated plot of the South side to frustrate the talks was brought to light. At the same time, they -- the provocateurs -- were made to assume all the responsibility for laying an artificial obstacle before the sports talks and jeopardizing even the fate of the talks.

The South side surely miscalculated. That the second talks were held consistently under the South Korean side's premeditated and deliberate scheme to frustrate the sports talks left an ugly record in the history of North-South talks.

The two sides agreed in principle to hold the third talks on 10 May. But, upon leaving the meeting place, the South Korean delegation head said that his side would send a letter regarding the next talks. Thus, the prospect for the third talks is very worrisome.

After the talks ended, our delegation head, Kim Tuk-chun, met with domestic and foreign reporters at Panmunjom. In the press conference, he noted that despite our sincerity and tolerance, the South Korean side, from the beginning, committed all kinds of political provocations to premeditatedly frustrate the talks. He emphatically said that it was clear that the South side's position was to suspend the talks and also not form a single team.

He stressed that our side would surely form a single team before the nation by continuing the talks with all sincerity. He said that, in this connection, he would watch the South Korean side's attitude in the future.

#### SOUTH'S REGIME SAID 'FORSAKEN' BY PEOPLE

SK300936 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 28 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 29 April commentary: "The Forsaken Dictatorial Regime Cannot Last Long" -- KCNA identifies this as a "signed commentary"]

[Text] The antigovernment struggle of youths and students is rapidly growing in South Korea. Countless universities in Seoul and local areas have successively turned out in an antigovernment demonstration struggle. South Korean youths and students have staunchly fought against the puppet riot police, hellbent on suppression, strongly demanding the democratization of the campus and society, the overthrow of the dictatorial regime, the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan, and national reunification.

The fierce antigovernment struggle of youths and students is a righteous, patriotic struggle to prevent the fixing of permanent division and to achieve reunification. Their struggle is enjoying support from the South Korean people and numerous progressive people and the social and press circles of the world.

Appalled by the strenuous struggle of youths and students, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is bloodthirstily running wild with suppressive rackets for the security of its power. The puppets are indiscriminately suppressing the barehanded demonstrators, firing tear gas canisters at them, and they are blockading campuses, posting a grim cordon around campuses by mobilizing even police forces from the provinces. Through the fanatical "Myolgong-84" war drill with the U.S. imperialists, the puppets dared to threaten youths and students.

However, the South Korean youths and students, too, are not yielding, even amid tyrannical, fascist bloodshed and murderous terror; rather, they are expanding further their struggle with each passing day.

The South Korea youths and students have bravely turned out in the antifascist struggle for democratization and wage a valiant struggle daily. This is a product of the bestial and treacherous rule by the Chon Tu-hwan regime which resorts to bayonet politics under the patronage of foreign forces, estranging itself from the people.

To hide their bestial rule, the puppets have maneuvered to appease public sentiments, daily conducting deceptive propaganda on political development, the construction of a welfare society, and the like while pretending as if some change is taking place in social and political life.

Even though a slogan on the realization of democracy has been shouted hundreds of times, nothing has changed. The campus remains a theater where intelligence agents rampage, the punishment and conscription of patriotic students continue, politicians are still shackled, and anticommunist rackets to incite North-South confrontation also continue. Under these circumstances, it is natural for students to take to the streets to struggle against the oppressors.

The daily-growing antigovernment struggle of youths and students in South Korea, the active support for and encouragement of it from people of various strata, and public opinion at home and abroad indicate that the puppet Chon Tu-hwan regime is a forsaken regime, utterly isolated and rejected by the people. This regime cannot last long.

The South Korean people have already sentenced the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to death through the massive Kwangju popular uprising.

Forsaken at home and abroad and driven into a tight fix, the South Korean puppets, in order to extricate themselves, are intensifying suppression by letting loose the riot police and are crying that students should not go on a rampage, but show prudence and self-control and that anyone who destroys security will be dealt with sternly.

The situation cannot be brought under control by appeasement and deception or by threats and blackmail. Such foolish acts will only add fuel to the fire.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop suppression, unconditionally accept the just demands of students, and immediately release the illegally arrested and imprisoned students and political prisoners.

The South Korean youths and students will never lower the banner of struggle before their just demands are met.

SEOUL'S 'LARGE-SCALE' AIR FORCE EXERCISE SCORED

SK301058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on April 28 staged a large-scale war exercise with the mobilisation of combat flying corps of the puppet airforce, according to a report from Seoul.

The puppets let fly many planes and kicked up a hysteric row, giving off powder smell in the skies above towns and villages, with the habitual false propaganda of "threat of southward invasion."

This frantic war exercise was staged in an atmosphere of a real war. It showed the epileptic fit of the forsaken puppet regime which is drawing nearer to its doom, giving rise to a fiercer indignation of the people.

OBSERVANCE OF LAW DAY IN SOUTH RIDICULED

SK290909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA) -- In his tirade on April 27 marking "Day of Law" the South Korean puppet justice minister cried that the "law" must be respected and the "law-abiding spirit" be fostered, according to a report.

It is unbecoming to observe "Day of Law" in such a lawless land as South Korea and it is ridiculous to talk about "law" in the land where justice is trampled on by injustice.

The "law on political parties" deprives the people of the freedom of association, the "basic law of the press" gags the press, the "standard law of labour" violates the basic rights of the workers, the "law on assembly and demonstration" throws behind bars the students who call for the democratization of campus and society, "national security law" and "public security law" keep a great number of guiltless people in underground prison cells that admit no sunray and other sham "laws" bind the whole land of South Korea to the chains of fascism.

The preach for "respecting" the "law" which denies the people freedom and violates democracy is to force the people no to resist fascism but submit to it like slaves.

JUVENILE CRIME IN SOUTH PRODUCT OF CORRUPTION

SK290925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet minister of justice, speaking at a meeting of "chiefs of detention houses" and "prison wardens" from all parts of South Korea on April 25, said that juvenile "crimes" posed of late "as a serious social problem in quality and quantity," according to a radio report from Seoul. This was an outcry revealing part of the corruption of South Korean society resulting from the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's misrule.

The juvenile crimes in South Korea posing as a "serious social problem" is entirely a product of the corrupt South Korean social system.



The puppets' outcry for "strengthened reformation" of the youth and students who commit offences means that they would intensify suppression of the youth and students who have anti-"government" sentiments under the pretext of "crime prevention" when the juvenile crimes have become a serious social problem.

SEOUL CITED ON 'FORCED MARCH' OF SCHOOL-CHILDREN

SK281128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on April 26 drove out about 550 students of some 110 high schools in Seoul for forced march with arms, according to a report from Seoul. The fascist clique forces the students to march to a place 117 kilometres south of Seoul for three days till April 28, inciting a war fever.

This criminal act of the fascist clique is aimed at preventing the high school students from joining in the university students' anti-fascist struggle for democracy and at binding them hand and foot more tightly to the fascist war-time system.

CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Meets Kong Chin-tae

SK280353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on April 27 met and had a friendly talk with the government trade delegation of China headed by Lu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade. Present there were Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

Commodity Accord Signed

SK272259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- A protocol on commodity exchange for 1984 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Pyongyang on April 27.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Choe Chong-kun, minister, and Yi Song-nok, vice-minister, of foreign trade, and personages concerned, and on the opposite side were the members of the government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Lu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade of the People's Republic of China, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. The protocol was signed by Vice-Minister Yi Song-nok and Vice-Minister Lu Xueqian.

Departs 28 April

SK290918 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA) -- The Chinese Government trade delegation headed by Lu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here on April 28 by train for home.

It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok and Chinese ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and inspected the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, the Taean general heavy machine works, the Taeguk knitwear mill and other places. Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen arranged a reception at his embassy on the evening of April 27 upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the delegation.

#### KPA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY MARKED AT EMBASSY IN PRC

SK010654 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 52d anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army [KPA], our country's embassy in the PRC conducted functions in celebration. On 25 April, Chong To-chol, military attache of our country's embassy in China, arranged a film show and a banquet. Invited to this were Yang Dezhi, PLA chief of staff; Huang Yukun, deputy director of PLA General Political Department; Xu Guangyi, deputy director of the General Logistics Department; Luo Yinghuai, deputy political commissar of the PLA Beijing Military Region; Li Zhongxuan, political commissar of the PLA Beijing Garrison; and other concerned functionaries. Also invited were military attaches of embassies of various countries in China. Our country's ambassador to China, Sin In-ha, attended the banquet.

The military attache of our country's embassy and Deputy Director Huang Yukun spoke at the banquet. Participants in the banquet toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and Comrade Li Xiannin. Prior to the banquet, the participants saw our country's art film "Saetbyol."

On the occasion of the 52d anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA, the military attache of our country's embassy in China also held a press conference on 23 April at the embassy. Chinese press and publication functionaries and reporters participated in this. The military attache of our country's embassy spoke at the press conference.

#### YUGOSLAV TRADE UNION GROUP ARRIVES ON VISIT

##### Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK271533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 27 received the delegation of the Council of Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Stojan Stojcevski, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Council of the Trade Union Confederation.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions Kim Pong-chu and Vice Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Yi Hwa-son were on hand. Yugoslav Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country Ljupco Tavciovski was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The delegation presented a gift to him.

#### Pyongyang Welcome Meeting

SK281131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- A meeting of Pyongyang working people was held at the Central Workers House on April 27 in welcome of the delegation of the Council on the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia headed by Stojan Stojcevski, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Council of the Trade Union Confederation.

Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, spoke first at the meeting. He said that the working class and people of Yugoslavia have registered fine successes in their endeavours to further consolidate and develop the socialist self-management with their unified efforts carrying forward the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito and achieve the economic stability of the country, upholding the decisions of the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

He noted that the Korean working people highly estimate the successes made by the Yugoslav working class and people in the struggle for the independent development and prosperity of the country.

We express full support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the Yugoslav people and working class to strengthen and develop the Non-aligned Movement, defend peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world and establish fair international relations, he stated.

In the future, he said, the Korean working class will make every effort to further strengthen and develop the friendship and solidarity with the Yugoslav working class, holding aloft the banner of chajusong (independence).

Head of the delegation Stojan Stojcevski spoke next. He said the Yugoslav people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over all the successes registered by the Korean people in the work to more firmly consolidate the material and technical foundations of socialism, bring up people to be new-type communist men armed with the chuche idea and achieve world peace and progress. He stressed that the delegation had the special honour and happiness of being received by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Yugoslav people extend support to the struggle waged by the Korean people to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and will render full support in the future, too, to this struggle, he stated.

He said: We are convinced that the fraternal friendship between the working classes and peoples of the two countries provided by Comrade Josip Broz Tito and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will further strengthen and be brought into bloom.

He concluded his speech by shouting the following slogans: Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song! Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il! Long live the friendship and unity between the peoples and working classes of Korea and Yugoslavia!

NODONG SINMUN DESCRIBES WPK'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE

SK181156 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 17 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 18 April special article: "The WPK Is a Revolutionary Party Devoted to the People's Cause of Peace" -- KCNA identifies this as an "article"]

[Text] Today, because of the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers, the international situation is becoming more acute, and mankind is on the crossroads of a new world war or peace. The prevailing situation demands that world's peace-loving people be united for a resolute struggle to check and frustrate the reckless war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and to defend peace in the world.

Our people are a peace-loving people, and our party is a revolutionary party devoted to the cause of peace. Our party's stand and policy to oppose war and defend peace were and are invariable both in the past and today.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are calling our peace-loving policy a so-called camouflaged peace tactic. This is a preposterous sophism fabricated to slander us. Our party's consistent policy and energetic activities for peace in Korea and the world are just and are greatly contributing to the world's cause of peace. Because of this, our party is enjoying greater support and deeper confidence from the world's progressive people loving justice and peace as well as all the Korean people.

1. Guaranteeing the world's consolidated peace and security is our party's consistent stand and policy. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Korean people are a people who ardently love peace. Struggling for the world's consolidated peace and security is a consistent policy of our party and the government of the republic.

Averting war and defending peace are a basic question connected with the destiny of the country and the nation and are an epochal question deciding the security of the world and the future of mankind. When the world's lasting and consolidated peace is guaranteed, the security of mankind can be maintained, its progress can be achieved, the independence and sovereignty of the country can be cemented, and the prosperity and flourishing of the nation can be attained. When war is averted, the popular masses can successfully build a socialist and communist society by displaying their creative wisdom and talent to the maximum and by powerfully accelerating the revolution and construction.

Today, when the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, are intensifying maneuvers for aggression and war while ignoring the intentions and aspirations of the world's progressive people, strenuously waging the antiwar struggle to defend peace is being raised as a more important and urgent question. For this reason, the vanguard units of the working class always pay primary attention to maintaining peace and make all efforts to this end. Averting war and maintaining peace is a lofty national and international duty assigned to them.

Our party struggles to defend the interests of the popular working masses, to realize their intentions and aspirations, and to ensure the security and happiness of mankind.

The common desire of the world's progressive mankind is peace. The popular working masses, who pioneer their destinies through their creative labor and build a new life, always treasure peace and ardently love it. Living in a peaceful world where there is no war is the unanimous demand of the peoples of all countries.



By reflecting these intentions and aspirations of the world's progressive people since the first day of its founding, our party has put forth preventing peace and defending peace as the most important task and has energetically struggled for its realization.

The history of our party is a pride-filled history in which it has established the most advanced socialist system and has built an independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist power in this land by leading the popular masses and is a rewarding history in which it has staunchly struggled to check and frustrate the war maneuvers of imperialism and to defend the peace and security of the world by uniting with the world's progressive people under the upheld banner of independence, friendship, and peace.

The peace-loving nature of our party's foreign policy has been graphically confirmed by countless constructive proposals, appeals, and practical measures for peace which it has set forth in every period. The anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. fighting strategy elucidated by our party is of particular significance. Our party's anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. fighting strategy is, in essence, a revolutionary strategy to smash the maneuvers of the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, for aggression and war, to defend the independence of the country and the nation, and to maintain and consolidate world peace.

Imperialism is the greatest dominating force which has trampled underfoot the aspirations and demands of the popular masses for independence in the history of mankind, and it is the ringleader of aggression and war. As long as imperialism exists, domination and plunder cannot vanish; as long as its domination and plunder continue, aggression and war cannot disappear. U.S. imperialism, the boss of modern imperialism, in particular is the greatest force of aggression in our era and is the ringleader of war. Today, there is no place in the world where U.S. imperialism's claws of aggression do not stretch. Because of this, there is no day when the blood of people does not flow.

Based on its analysis of the characteristics of modern imperialism, our party early put forward the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle as an indispensable demand for national liberation and independence and the socialist cause and as a basic demand to prevent war and defend the world peace, and it has elucidated correct ways for putting these demands into practice.

Our party's voice, which demands that all the anti-imperialist forces for independence in the world be united in frustrating the maneuvers of imperialism for aggression and war and that all countries in the world not be involved in the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward war by adhering to independence, has powerfully encouraged the world's peace-loving people.

Along with this, our party has always regarded supporting the anti-imperialist struggle to defend peace, which peoples have waged on all continents and in all regions of the world, as its lofty duty of internationalism and has sincerely implemented this duty. It is well known that, whenever imperialists have perpetrated bloody and murderous wars while aggravating tensions wherever they have reached, our party has denounced these maneuvers as a vicious challenge to peace and has extended active support and solidarity to the sacred anti-imperialist and antiwar struggle of peoples. Our party's struggle of principle and its ardent appeal to support the fighting peoples through the unity of the world's anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and to defend the revolutions which have already won victory, regarding the imperialists' brigandish armed aggression against other countries and peoples as aggression against itself and the struggle of peoples against imperialism's armed invasion as its own struggle, have powerfully rung as an echo of peace throughout the whole world.

Our party has also correctly analyzed all factors of the aggravation of tension and the increasing danger of war in various regions of the world and has set forth numerous realistic ways to prevent the outbreak of war and to defend peace.

Our party's just assertions, such as the question of checking the imperialists' frantical augmentation of armed forces and arms buildup, the question of removing the U.S. imperialists' military bases and withdrawing the U.S. troops and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, from other countries, the question of disbanding the aggressive military blocs of imperialism, the question of founding and expanding nuclear-free and peace zones in various regions of the world, the question of realizing the comprehensive and complete removal of armaments, and the question of peacefully resolving all disputes not by a military threat or the use of strength, but by negotiations, have evoked great sympathy from the world's people.

How much our party has treasured the peace of the world and how great the effort is has directed toward its realization are graphically expressed by the basic ideologies of our party's foreign policy. The basic ideologies of our party's foreign policy are independence, friendship, and peace. They contain our party's faith and will to resolutely fight to guarantee lasting and consolidated world peace. Upholding the banner of the ideologies, our party has devoted all to smashing the maneuvers of imperialism for aggression and war and to achieving world peace and security by uniting with the world's progressive people defending independence.

Our party is a genuinely great party which has consistently struggled for the peace of the world and the security of mankind, putting forth opposing the imperialists' war of aggression and defending peace as an essential demand for the victory of the socialist and communist cause and as a basic demand for building a new independent, peaceful, and prosperous world without any kind of domination or subordination and without war.

2. Struggling to avert war and defend peace is an intrinsic demand proceeding from our party's nature and missions. Our party is a *chuche*-type party which, adopting the immortal *chuche* idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its leading guideline, struggles to realize completely the independence of the popular masses in our country and to build a new independent world where there are no kinds of domination or subordination on earth. It is a trait of our party that it comprehensively realizes the demands of the *chuche* idea, thoroughly applying them to its policies and activities.

Based on its new exposition on the status and role of man in the world, the *chuche* idea elucidates a philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything and demands that man be regarded as most precious and that everything serve man.

By embodying these demands of the *chuche* idea, our party has established the most superior and advanced socialist system, in which man is regarded as most precious and everything serves man, in the northern half of the republic and has exercised the most people-minded policy for the popular working masses.

In our country where old social relations in which man oppresses and exploits man have been ultimately eradicated, there are no forces or strata which have interests in the domination and exploitation of others and in aggression and war. All of our people unanimously devote their creative wisdom and talent to the wealth and development of the socialist fatherland and to the prosperity and flourishing of the nation.

Today, our people are making efforts for the prescheduled realization of the grand 10 prospective goals for socialist construction set forth by the party, are building great eternal, monumental creations throughout the country, and are effecting new renovation and upsurges in all fields of production and construction.

This struggle to guarantee the independent and creative lives of the popular masses and to build a strong, independent, and self-reliant country can be successfully promoted only in peaceful circumstances.

Our party's peace-loving policy is an inevitable conclusion of the *chuche* idea, the intrinsic nature of our country's socialist system embodying it, and the purpose of socialist construction.

Based on its scientific exposition of the intrinsic traits of man, the *chuche* idea also newly makes clear the truth that independence is the life of the country and the nation as well as the life of man and demands that the country and the nation thoroughly defend independence and build a new independent world without any kind of domination or subordination.

Our party regards independence, the life of the country and the nation, as most precious, and adopts defending it as an ironclad rule. Our country not only resolutely struggles to realize the sovereignty of our country and nation, but also resolutely struggles to defend and honor the independence of other countries and nations. Along with this, our party thoroughly opposes and rejects all kinds of domination and subordination which encroach and infringe upon the independence of a country and a nation.

The greatest ringleader that infringes upon the independence of a country and a nation is nothing but imperialism; the most heinous and tyrannical type of encroachment upon and strangling of the independence of a country and a nation is imperialism's war of aggression. Imperialism's war of aggression not only bring immeasurable calamity and disaster to millions of people, but it also directly infringes upon the independence and sovereignty of other countries and nations. For this reason, to defend the independence of a country and a nation, imperialism should be opposed and its war of aggression should be checked and frustrated. Opposing imperialism's war of aggression and defending peace are a primary demand and essential condition to defend and realize the independence of a country and a nation.

Because it regards the independence of the country and the nation as most precious and resolutely defends it, our party aspires for peace -- genuine peace which thoroughly guarantees the independence of the country and the nation. Peace in which a country and nation are subordinated to imperialism and independence is trampled underfoot is not genuine peace, but the peace of enslavement and a false peace. Peace which completely guarantees the independence of the country and the nation is a genuine and consolidated peace.

Proceeding from this, our party resolutely opposes and rejects the peace about which the imperialists clamor while infringing upon other countries and the independence of other nations through political and economic domination and military occupation as hypocritical peace and the peace of enslavement and demands and defends genuine peace in which countries and nations have completely equal relations on the basis of mutual respect for independence.

Today, the world's progressive mankind hopes that genuine peace, in which the domination and subordination of a country and a nation does not exist in the world and independence is guaranteed, will be achieved. This aspiration of mankind can be achieved only when the cause of making the whole world independent elucidated by our party is realized.

Making the whole world independent means that, by adhering to independence, all countries of the world build a new world which advances thoroughly along the road of independence without being bound to imperialism, the source of aggression and war and the ringleader of domination and subordination, and without yielding to its war policy.



A lasting and durable peace without war will not be maintained on the earth until the whole world is independent, all countries and nations completely realize independence, and all kinds of domination and subordination are ultimately liquidated.

In reality, our party's peace-loving policy is the genuine peace-loving policy which thoroughly embodies the demands of the chuche idea, stressing the need to value man most, make everything serve man, and resolutely defend and completely realize the independence of the country and the nation. It correctly reflects the wishes of the world's progressive people who want a happy life in a peaceful world without war. Thus, our party's peace-loving policy is consistent both in the past and at present. This policy served, and still serves, as a powerful weapon to prevent war, defend peace, and successfully build socialism and communism.

3. The imperialists' war scheme has an international scale. In the same manner, the people's anti-imperialist struggle to defend peace is an international movement. These struggles mutually support and imbue each other and flow together in one current of world peace.

The peace of Korea is part of world peace and the struggle for the peace of Korea is closely connected with the struggle for world peace. Since its founding, our party has regarded the issue of achieving peace on the Korean peninsula as the highest priority and has made all efforts for its realization.

Our party has traversed the road of making efforts without sleep or rest to realize the peace of Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

During the past fatherland liberation war, our party struggled against the U.S. imperialists' brigandish armed invasion, leading the popular masses. Our party did this not only to defend the revolutionary gains achieved by our people's blood, but also to prevent the war on the Korean peninsula from spreading to Asia and the world by extinguishing its flames. Our people frustrated the U.S. imperialists' reckless attempt to spread the flames of war by winning great victory in the fatherland liberation war under our party's leadership, thereby contributing to guaranteeing peace in Asia and the world.

Also, since the war, our party has made all patient efforts to realize numerous proposals which it put forth in conformity with situational developments to convert the armistice to a durable peace and accelerate the country's peaceful reunification. Issues to ease tension and military confrontation including stopping the arms buildup and the arms race on the Korean peninsula; reducing troops in the North and the South to 100,000 or less; drastically reducing armaments; stopping the introduction of weapons, military equipment, and supplies from outside; forcing the withdrawal of all foreign forces, including the U.S. forces; and replacing the Armistic Agreement with a peace agreement are among these proposals.

In particular, in the 1970's our party more energetically staged the struggle to achieve the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, coping with the ever-intensified scheme of aggression and war by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. This is clearly manifested by the following policies and proposals put forward by our party: the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity; the 5-point policy for the fatherland's reunification; and proposal to hold Korea-U.S. [chomi] talks; the proposal to found the democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo; and the 10-point policy to reunify the country. Because of their justness, all of these policies have aroused great repercussions among the world's peoples.

Furthermore, even when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets kicked up provocative war rackets against us or serious confusion was created in South Korea, our party put forth policies to find a peaceful solution to the Korean question and made sincere efforts to realize those policies.



In the past, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets endlessly ran wild in the scheme to provoke a new war against us with cases such as the Pueblo, the EC-121, Panmunjom, and the assassination of Pak Cong-hui as momentum. This notwithstanding, peace has been maintained on the Korean peninsula totally because of our party's peace-loving stand and its patient efforts.

Recently, we took a new epochal measure to peacefully solve the Korean question by holding tripartite talks. This is also party of our party's stand. Our initiative to hold tripartite talks to peacefully solve the Korean question is not only an above-board and realistic one aimed at providing a guarantee for peace on the Korean peninsula and accelerating the country's independent and peaceful reunification, but also is an important measure aimed at contributing to the peace of Asia and the world. This fully reflects our party's high sense of responsibility, its consistent stand, and its genuine peace-loving policy to remove the dark clouds of a new war, a nuclear war, which hang low over the Korean peninsula and the world, and to maintain a lasting peace.

Thus, the world's progressive peoples who value justice and peace are extending firm solidarity to our party, struggling to defend the peace of Korea and the world, while daily expressing warm sympathy with our new proposal to hold tripartite talks.

Our people value and ardently love peace. Our people are the dignified and courageous people who value the sovereignty of the nation and the gains of revolution, which they achieved with blood through a protracted and arduous struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, more than anything else and who devote themselves totally to defending the sovereignty of the nation and the gains of revolution. They are the invincible people who are firmly united and rallied around the party and the leader with one heart and mind. Because our people value and ardently love peace, they curse the enemies of peace and resolutely struggle against them.

The Korean question should be solved not by forces but peacefully, through dialogue and negotiations. It is our party's principled stand and our people's unanimous wish to peacefully solve the Korean question through tripartite talks. The United States should not adhere to the arms build-up and the racket to provoke a war, but should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks without delay.

It is unreasonable for one to say that one will keep watch on the (?sincerity) of our proposal for tripartite talks. We will wait with patience for the United States to give up the policy of strength and respond to our just proposal for tripartite talks.

The international situation today is very complicated and tense. Because of the U.S. imperialists' scheme of aggression and war which is becoming disguised with each passing day, the danger of a new world war is further increasing.

The danger that a world war might break out exists in Europe, in the Middle East, in Asia, and in Central America. Of course, world peace will not be achieved easily. The road to peace is the road of arduous struggle. Along the road, one faces desperate resistance from the imperialists and their stooges and experiences numerous difficulties and ordeals. However, war should be and can be prevented.

The world's peoples demand that the party and government of every country take measures to prevent war and defend peace. Broader strata of people are rising up in the antiwar struggle to defend peace on all continents and in all areas of the world. It is the common task of mankind and the urgent question of our times to maintain a lasting and durable peace in the world. World peace will surely be achieved by the people's united struggle. Our people will also resolutely struggle in the future to defend the peace and security of Korea and the world under the party's wise leadership in form unity with the socialist countries, the international working class, the nonaligned nations, and all the world's progressive peoples.

Only victory and glory await our people who are struggling for the peace of Korea, Asia, and the world and struggling to frustrate and thwart the imperialists' scheme of aggression and war under the glorious party center's leadership, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

#### IDEOLOGY OF GLOBAL INDEPENDENCE DISCUSSED

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[NODONG SINMUN 20 April special article: "The Ideology of Making the Whole World Independent Is a Great Idea Which Has Elucidated the Way To Build a New Independent World"]

[Text] The struggle of the world's people to create a new history of independence is vigorously advancing at present. Today, when a complicated situation has been created in the international arena and the aggression maneuvers of the imperialist reactionary forces, including the U.S. imperialists, have been intensified with each passing day, the world's people are gallantly turning out to the sacred struggle for independence, holding aloft the banner of making the whole world independent.

Because of its justness and truthfulness, the ideology and making the whole world independent propounded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has firmly grasped the hearts of the world's people and has vigorously encouraged and spurred their struggle for building an independent new world.

Praising the ideology of making the whole world independent as a struggle creed that the world's people should firmly and always grasp and as the great banner of independence that encourages and spurs the world people to victory in their cause of independence, the revolutionary people of the world are today extending full support and sympathy to this ideology and are vigorously advancing along the road indicated by it. This eloquently shows the invincible vitality and driving force of the ideology of making the whole world independent and its great influence over the revolutionary changes of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's propounding of the ideology of making the whole world independent, reflecting the demands of the present time, the inevitability in the development of history, and the desire and aspirations of the world people, was an event of great significance in the implementation of the independence cause by the people in our times.

This was not only a stern pronouncement of the final doom of the imperialist reactionary forces which have tried to block the majestic advance of the era of independence, but was also a historic declaration proclaiming the advent of an ideal world, an independent new world which mankind has desired for a long time.

With the presentation of the ideology of making the whole world independent, a guiding principle has been provided in the struggle to eliminate all old reactionary forces, including imperialists, from the arena of history and to promote national and human liberation.

The problem of correctly leading the historic trend for national and human liberation is not a problem which arises only at the present time, nor is it a problem of solving the destiny of an individual country. It is an important problem which arises in the whole course of history in which liberation of all countries and nations in the world is achieved.

The ideology of making the whole world independent elucidates the genuine way of national liberation and human liberation, which are important problems in the development of human history.

In other words, this ideology theoretically and systematically explains such problems as: what is an independent world, how is an independent world realized, what should we do in order to make the whole world independent, and what significance does the realization of an independent world have?

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The progressive people of the world should achieve the cause of making the whole world independent by more vigorously grasping and pushing ahead with the trend of the era of independence.

Making the whole world independent means building a world where imperialist, colonialist, and all other reactionary forces which oppress and plunder other countries are completely liquidated and where all countries and nations enjoy full national sovereignty.

Making the whole world independent is achieved only when all countries and nations in the world have completely liberated themselves from all forms of domination and subjugation, have achieved their national sovereignty, and have firmly maintained independence.

One of the basic aspects of making the whole world independent is completely liquidating imperialist reactionary forces. This means eliminating the basic factors trampling people's independence and, thus, creating decisive conditions for carrying out the cause of national liberation and human liberation.

All reactionary forces, including imperialists, are basic obstacles to national liberation and human liberation. Since its appearance in the arena of history, imperialism has pursued aggression and plunder of other countries and nations. The history of imperialism is a history of aggression and war which has been recorded with the bloody murdering and plundering of the people of small and weak nations. It is also a history of disgraceful crimes which has imposed innumerable misfortunes and sufferings upon mankind.

Imperialism, which has already entered the road of ruin because of the world people's struggle for independence, has not yet renounced its wild ambition for aggression against other countries which proceeds from its brigandish character and is now desperately running wild to regain its lost old position.

As long as imperialism and colonialism remain on the globe, the world cannot be peaceful for even a moment, and the desire of mankind to lead an independent life in a peaceful world cannot be realized. Therefore, to realize this protracted desire of the people, imperialism and colonialism must be finally liquidated.

The liquidation of the imperialist reactionary forces, which are the main source of national oppression, can be realized only by making the whole world independent. The complete liquidation of the imperialist reactionary forces, however, would not mean that national liberation and human liberation had been completely realized.

In order to achieve national liberation and human liberation, not only should the imperialist reactionary forces be completely liquidated but also the sovereignty of countries and nations should be completely realized.

Of course, when imperialism is liquidated, the basic factor creating inequality will be eliminated. But national liberation is not achieved automatically.

Even if imperialism and colonialism are liquidated in the world, inequality between countries would remain as long as there remain countries where the working masses have not become the masters of the state and society.

Therefore, the countries and nations should firmly defend their national independence and sovereignty even after they are freed from domination and subjugation by imperialism and colonialism.

Making the whole world independent makes it possible to achieve national liberation and human liberation on a worldwide scale by ensuring that all countries and nations can achieve their sovereignty.

If the world became independent, a new change would be effected in international relations. In this case, all countries, irrespective of their size, degree of development, and social and political system, could maintain state relations with other countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect and independence, and at the same time there would be no subjugation between countries, and all nations could enjoy complete equality and freedom. The source of war would be eliminated and world peace would be maintained as desired by mankind.

When the world becomes independent, all countries and nations will be able to build an independent and prosperous new society and, thus, will be able to open a broad road on which independence of the masses of people will be completely realized.

Indeed, the ideology of making the whole world independent is a great ideology which has clearly unfolded the appearance of the future world on a canvas. It is also the source of invincible might which has provided new firm faith and courage to the world people struggling for independence.

With the presentation of the ideology of making the whole world independent, the world people have been able to actively join the sacred struggle for national liberation and human liberation with a clear goal and a firm faith and, at the same time, a great turn has been effected in the historic movement of our times.

The ideology of making the whole world independent, which has brightly indicated the road of struggle of the revolutionary people of the world, is a new and unique ideology which has been propounded for the first time in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the world's people.

The reason this ideology is unique is that it gives a new theoretical explanation of the inevitability of the development of the world revolution.

The uniqueness of the idea of making the whole world independent lies, above all, in the fact that the idea has given a new theoretical answer to the inevitability of development in the world revolution. Scientifically elucidating the inevitability of development in the world revolution is one of the important problems arising in hastening the ultimate victory of the world revolution.

Only when this problem is clearly elucidated can we fashion scientific and revolutionary strategies and tactics and advance the world revolution victoriously.

The world revolution is a sacred revolutionary struggle designed to sweep imperialism and colonialism off the face of the earth, to achieve the people's independence, and to complete the cause of mankind's liberation. Until now, mankind has advanced the world revolution without interruption, going through ups and downs and difficulties. As a result, socialism has expanded on a global scale and millions upon millions of people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have achieved national liberation and set out on a path of independent development.

People's struggle for independence is now being staged more vigorously on all continents of the world by peoples and nations with various revolutionary duties and social and historical conditions.



Never before in the history of mankind has the struggle for independence been staged with such breadth and depth and in so many forms as in the current era. Such a reality urgently requires us to correctly elucidate what must be done, and in what way, to hasten victory for the world revolution. This historic task required by our era's revolutionary practice was solved brilliantly when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the idea of making the whole world independent. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that in order to achieve the final victory of the world revolution, it is imperative to build a world where imperialist, colonialist, and all other reactionary forces are completely liquidated and all countries and nations realize their sovereignty completely.

Through this the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated another revolutionary cause to realize the people's independence completely by achieving the final victory of the revolutionary cause of the working class and the world revolution. Thus, a new inevitability of development in the world revolution -- that in order to consummate the cause of mankind's liberation, the world revolution must pass through a historic stage of making the world independent -- has been elucidated.

The uniqueness of the idea of making the whole world independent lies in this very exploration of a new realm in consummating the cause of mankind's liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea of making the whole world independent is also unique because it elucidates a new strategy in the struggle to transform the world revolutionarily. Strategy in the revolutionary movement is an important matter determining whether the revolutionary struggle will triumph or be defeated. No matter how long-standing it may be, a revolutionary movement cannot triumph without correct strategies for struggle.

In particular, matters concerning strategy emerge as far more urgent when it comes to the world revolutionary movement, a protracted and complicated work which is to be accompanied only with difficulties and ordeals. Only when they have scientific strategies and tactics can the people successfully carry out the tremendous work of fundamentally remolding the world in accordance with their aspirations and demands.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has always led our people on a single victorious road with his profound insight and revolutionary resourcefulness, has conducted energetic activities for the development of the world revolutionary movement. In the historic course of hewing out the grave revolutionary road, the great leader has elucidated numerous strategic and tactical problems capable of hastening the victory of the world revolution based on his high level of political knowledge and judgment and unusual wisdom, wisely leading the struggle to implement them.

Compiled and elucidated more perfectly in the idea of making the whole world independent are all the strategic and tactical problems arising in carrying out the world revolution that the great leader has put forth, such as the target of struggle in the world revolution, the principle of organizing the revolutionary forces, and direction and methods of struggle.

With a keen analysis of the acute struggle between the revolutionary forces and the counterrevolutionary forces in the international arena, the great leader defined imperialism and all the other forces as the target of the common struggle of the world revolutionary people. This, a correct definition of the target of the struggle waged by the world's people for independence, has opened a new phase in the struggle for transforming the world into an independent one.

The idea of making the whole world independent has also elucidated the principle of organizing the revolutionary forces which are emerging as an important strategic matter in carrying out the world revolution. This idea defines as the motive force of the revolution all the anti-imperialist independent forces of the world opposing all manner

of domination and subjugation, including the socialist forces, the international communist movement and the Nonaligned Movement, the greatest revolutionary forces of our time, and set unity and cooperation based on independence as the basic principle in forming the world revolutionary forces.

As a result, a path has been opened capable of guaranteeing the revolutionary forces decisive superiority over the counterrevolutionary forces by firmly uniting a broad range of independent forces in the international arena and capable of further accelerating the anti-imperialist cause for independence by maximally isolating and atrophying the reactionary imperialist forces.

The idea of making the whole world independent is also unique in that it has brought the struggle of the world people for independence of country and nation to a new higher stage. The struggle to achieve the independence of the country and the nation has continued ever since the country and the nation were formed.

Independence is the life of the country and the nation. The nation's happiness and honor stem from independence. Only people with independence can achieve genuine sovereignty and prosperity. This being the case, no people will allow their sovereignty to be infringed upon, but will struggle for it, regarding the realization of their national independence as the supreme national task.

The struggle for the realization of independence of country and nation is now being waged vigorously on a global scale. Some countries, however, remain under the duress of national suppression and face threat of domination by and interference from outside forces. For this reason, summoning the world's people to a struggle to achieve independence of the country and the nation is the demand of current times in which the world is advancing on the road to independence.

The idea of global independence points to a new path for all countries and nations to free themselves from domination and subjugation by outside forces and to achieve national sovereignty and realize independence.

The struggle to realize independence of country and nation is closely linked with the struggle to make the world independent. The national fate is linked with the fate of the world revolution and independence of country and nation is to be firmly guaranteed when the world has been made independent.

Also, global independence is to be achieved in the course of achieving the independence of each country and nation -- in other words, in the course of swelling the ranks of the independent countries and nations. It is, therefore, essential to further promote the cause of making the world independent by strengthening the struggle for independence of country and nation.

Thanks to the idea of making the whole world independent, the people's struggle to achieve independence of country and nation has entered a new, higher stage of being integrated into the tremendous stream of the world revolution and of being carried out vigorously, driven by goal-oriented consciousness.

Indeed, the idea of making the whole world independent is a bright beacon indicating the road of our era, the era of independence, and an invincible militant banner providing a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon to the world people fighting to explode the old world of domination and subjugation and to build a new, bright world of independence and prosperity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's presentation of the idea on making the whole world independent, the programmatic guidelines for the struggle of the world's people for independence, is another immortal accomplishment made to the development of the revolutionary ideology of the working class and to the cause of mankind's liberation.

Ours is a great era of independence in which the people who were oppressed and maltreated in the past, solemnly emerging as the master of the world, are exploring history and their own fate independently and creatively.

The history of mankind is vigorously advancing along the road to independence. "Let us make the whole world independent" -- this is the unanimous demand of the world's people and a solemn appeal of the times which rouses them to victory in the cause of mankind's liberation.

When all countries and nations of the world advance in struggle by uniting as a tremendous force under the banner of making the whole world independent, the historic cause of building a new, independent society free of imperialism and war and free of domination and subjugation will be further hastened.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea on making the whole world independent, our people will energetically hasten the march on the historic road of making the world independent by firmly uniting with the world's people advocating independence.

#### KIM CHONG-IL INSPECTS PYONGYANG MIDDLE SCHOOL

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[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on April 28 inspected the newly-built Pyongyang First Senior Middle School, accompanied by Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Kuk-tae and Pak Song-pong, members and department directors of the WPK Central Committee; and other personages concerned.

The Pyongyang First Senior Middle School built on the bank of the scenic Potong River is one more precious gift of love bestowed upon our children by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who spares nothing for the younger generation.

This school guaranteeing excellent educational circumstances is equipped on the best level with various education rooms, practice and experimental rooms, sports facilities and cultural and sanitary facilities for successfully educating and training the children as communist builders prepared intellectually, morally and physically.

After making a round of the classrooms, practice and experimental rooms, the auditorium, indoor swimming pool and gymnasium and other educational facilities, and cultural and welfare facilities including mess hall and the medical room, Comrade Kim Chong-il noted with deep satisfaction that all were well built and highly estimated the success of its builders.

After making a round of the school, he set forth important tasks arising in thoroughly implementing the socialist educational theses published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said that in order to bring up the younger generation as fully developed communists, it is necessary to direct particular efforts to their education in their senior middle school days which is of weighty significance in the formation of a world outlook. Saying that to rear the pupils as useful personnel in keeping with the requirements of a developed communist society, it is important above all to improve the quality of education of such basic subjects as mathematics, physics and chemistry, he put forth concrete direction and ways for this.

He said that the constant concern of the whole party and the whole state should be paid to education, as education of the younger generation is an important work on which depends the rise or fall of the country. He put forward a series of tasks for building up this school better to be a model of the country and managing and operating it well.

#### WORK 'PROGRESSING' AT KANGSON STEEL COMPLEX

SK231517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA) -- An expansion project for creating 3 million tons of steel production capacity is progressing successfully at the Kangson Steel Complex. This project is a major object of Nampo District Construction, one of the five district fronts' construction.

The builders are accelerating the project with a goal of completing 18 construction objects including two large revolving furnaces, a raw material compounding and drying ground, a preliminary heat charging ground within this year.

After completing a vast-scale foundation work for assembling the two revolving furnaces, they have begun assembling their bodies. They have completed the projects of the raw material compounding and drying ground. The dust coal depot, the products storage and the buildings attached to the furnaces are carrying on at the last stage the construction of the preliminary heat charging ground and selection ground. The assembling of installations and equipment is progressing in full scale at the objects already constructed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came to the spot in April last year and designated the building site for expansion project of the Kangson Steel Complex and took steps to build a steel giant assuming the modern looks of the 1980's.

Upholding the noble intention of the great leader, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il organized a powerful construction force and has shown great care in all matters from the supply of material and equipment to the life of the builders.

A chuche-based steel base with tens of large revolving furnaces will be laid out there in the future, which will turn out steel by relying on abundant home material and fuel. And a large steel shop with a big oxygen electric furnace and continuous roughing process, a large rolling shop with hot and cold rolling processes and a modern silicon and stainless steel plates mill and high-pressure pipe will be built.

#### REPORT ON NAMPO SMELTERY EXPANSION, MODERNIZATION

SK211040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA) -- The Nampo Smeltery, a leading non-ferrous metallurgical base of Korea, is being reconstructed and expanded to be further modernized.



The expansion project for increasing the production capacity of the rolling mill more than 60 percent is progressing at the final stage and the construction of the copper electrolysis shop, the smelting furnace and so forth is being powerfully accelerated. When these objects are completed this year as scheduled, the production of the smeltery will shoot up more than 30 percent above last year.

Before liberation the Nampo Smeltery could produce no more than unwrought copper. But it has turned today into a non-ferrous metallurgical complex introducing secondary processed products of several hundred kinds.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance on ten occasions and programmatic teachings on several hundred occasions to the Nampo Smeltery to turn it into a non-ferrous metal complex. He brightly indicated the orientation and ways to be followed by the smeltery such as building the smeltery into a non-ferrous metal complex with modern rolling equipment, developing the non-ferrous metallurgical industry on the basis of domestic fuel, removing heat affected and harmful labour and improving the work of training technicians and the living conditions of the workers, and has wisely guided this work. As a result, in the latter half of the 1950's, the copper electrolysis shop, the sulfuric acid shop and other workshops were built and the smelting method based on domestic fuel succeeded to increase the independence of the metallurgical industry. Later, the non-ferrous metal rolling mill was built to add a new look to the Nampo Smeltery as a non-ferrous metal complex.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is carrying forward the lofty intention of the great leader gave on-the-spot guidance and programmatic instructions to the Nampo Smeltery on tens of occasions and showed deep care for it to further modernize it.

With the construction of the new automatized "furnace of loyalty" and vigorous acceleration of mechanization and automation of workshops, smelting has become a more joyful work. The smeltery has well-furnished educational, cultural, health service and welfare facilities including industrial university, house of culture, bathhouse and sanitarium, which help the workers lead a cultural life, studying to their heart's content.

This smeltery with the building space of more than one million square metres has scores of workshops and branch factories. Among them are the main shops producing copper, zinc, etc., auxiliary shops and shops producing precious metals and rare metals, and shops turning out all kinds of chemical goods and daily necessities of life.

Now the smeltery has normalised production at a high level by energetically waging the movement for the creation of "the speed of the 80's." It produces now in six days what it produced in one whole year shortly after the liberation. The gross industrial output value increased 44.6 times, the output value per employee 14.1 times and the number of the technicians and specialists 38.6 times last year as compared with 1947. Various kinds of goods produced at the Nampo Smeltery are exported in large [quantities].

#### INNOVATIONS EFFECTED IN NATURE REMAKING PROJECTS

SK202251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA) -- Grand nature remaking projects are progressing apace under a far-reaching plan in the DPRK.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the grand tasks of reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland, bringing 200,000 hectares of new land under cultivation and constructing the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power station at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1981.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, in mid-April, 1984, went round the lock and other vast construction sites of the Nampo lockgate to acquaint himself with the progress of the construction and indicated the direction and ways of completing the construction ahead of schedule.

Unprecedented innovations are being effected at all construction sites through a vigorous grand nature-remaking drive under the wise guidance of the great leader and the dear leader.

The constructors of the Nampo lockgate stemmed the sea with a cofferdam extending more than 2,000 metres in less than two years since they established the first structure in the sea in April 1982. The wall concrete tamping of lock No 1, the projects of locks Nos 2 and 3 and the projects of the sluice dam and the auxiliary sluice dam are going on at full steam. The main dam exceeded the 4,200 metre mark where water is deepest and flow is most rapid and the highway and railways extending dozens of kilometres were laid.

Progress is being made also in the construction of the Taechon power station. The constructors there have tunnelled a 40 km-long water channel and completed the cofferdam project on the right side of the dam of power station No 5 and the foundation excavation project of the auxiliary dam of power station No 2 this year.

The constructors of power station No 2 moved 226,000 cubic metres of earth and carried out the floor foundation project of 6,000 cubic metres and the lower filtering class project of 48,000 cubic metres.

Successes have been made in tideland reclamation and acquirement of new land. The North Pyongan provincial general tideland reclamation enterprise linked the Taegye Island and the Sogye Island this year, making it possible to finish earlier the complete reclamation of the Taegye Island tideland covering 8,800 hectares.

The South Hwanghae provincial general tideland reclamation enterprise plans to reclaim more than 10,000 hectares of tideland this year. The constructors there successfully carried out a 800,000 cubic metre blast some time ago to make a breach for the reclamation of 5,200 hectares of the Kangryong River tideland.

Korea has linked more than 100 islands on the West Sea with the shore and turned a vast expanse of tideland into a fertile land.

The work of bringing new land under cultivation is also going ~~on~~ briskly. South Hwanghae Province will bring more than 5,000 hectares of new land under cultivation this year. North Hwanghae Province will acquire above 1,000 hectares of new land before the spring sowing.

When 300,000 hectares of tideland are reclaimed and 200,000 hectares of new land brought under cultivation, Korea will have more land as much as one-third of the present total arable land under grain.

SHULTZ ARRIVES TO BRIEF YI ON REAGAN'S PRC VISIT

SK010744 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz Tuesday afternoon met with his South Korean counterpart Yi Won-kyong to exchange views on joint measures for reducing tension and eventually bringing about peace on the Korean peninsula. The Korean officials said Shultz explained to Yi the results of President Ronald Reagan's visit to China, in which the U.S. chief executive discussed the Korean peninsula with Chinese leaders.

Shultz, who visited China with Reagan, flew here with several aides aboard a special plane and was greeted by about 30 officials from Korea and United States at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport.

EDITORIAL VIEWS U.S.-SINO TALKS ON KOREAN ISSUE

SK010025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 May 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Sino-US Talks vs. Korea"]

[Text] For U.S. President Ronald Reagan, long committed to a staunch anti-Communist stance, his six-day official visit to Communist China was a success in the cause of building mature Sino-American ties, indispensable for a stable peace in the Pacific and Asia region, as it was in demonstrating his resiliency to adapt to realism in this election year.

He was pragmatic enough to accent economic potentials, ranging from trade to nuclear cooperation, as the basis upgrading relations between the world's most prosperous country and the world's most populous country. A notable aspect of his talks with Beijing leaders was the exposure of foreign policy differences on many international issues, including Taiwan.

The policy discords, though inevitable in the present state of Sino-American relations, were forthrightly pinpointed by the Chinese and amplified by their mass media as a way of enunciating Beijing's independent foreign policy, which rules out strategic alliance with either the United States or the Soviet Union and identifies itself as leader of the Third World.

Among the issues featuring divergent views between the two parties was the Korean question -- namely, the Chinese stuck to endorsing Pyongyang's bid for three-way talks among South and North Korea plus the United States, refuting Mr. Reagan's renewed call for China's participation to make the talks quadripartite. The Chinese reiteration of their pronounced support of North Korea was not a surprise, although there were guarded hopes that the Sino-American talks might moderate the Beijing persistence, even in subtle ways, and contribute to improving circumstances for tension reduction and a gradual settlement of inter-Korean problems.

In a sense, Beijing's emphasis on its backup of Pyongyang was understandable, if not anticipated, in view of the obvious heightening of sensitivity in their relationship in the wake of growing nonpolitical exchanges between Seoul and Beijing. Along with the ongoing swaps of sports delegations between the Republic of Korea and China, transcending the lack of official relations, the Korea National Red Cross has come to propose to its Chinese counterpart bilateral talks on facilitating family visits by Koreans living in the two countries -- in line with a understanding reached to that effect between the Japanese and Chinese premiers in Beijing last month.

In the face of such developments between Seoul and Beijing, Pyongyang has maneuvered to swing its time-old pendulum between the two Communist giants of China and the Soviet Union -- with the latter also positively responding to the North Korean gesture. Obviously to soothe North Korean apprehensions by reassuring Beijing's undaunted support, as illustrated during Mr. Reagan's visit, Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang has long scheduled a visit to Pyongyang in early May.

Yet, North Korea's Kim Il-song has arranged his visit to Moscow, the first in 17 years, for later this month, apparently to boost Pyongyang's degraded position by playing back and forth between Beijing and Moscow and possibly to win a Soviet nod for his son and heir apparent, Chong-il. Thus, both Beijing and Pyongyang now appear to reassert their respective so-called independent foreign policies -- for different reasons and braving partial conflict between them.

Notwithstanding, it is certain that the United States and China, taking advantage of Mr. Reagan's tour, have made a major stride toward a mature relationship in pursuit of common pragmatic interests. That realism on the Chinese part is hoped to further the cautiously expanding Seoul-Beijing ties -- for one thing, by agreeing to the proposed Red Cross talks for Koreans separated in South Korea and China.

LETTER PROPOSES TALKS BETWEEN ROK, PRC RED CROSS

SK281158 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO In Korean 28 Apr 84 p 1

[Text of a letter sent on 28 April from Yu Chang-sun, president of the Korean Red Cross, to Gian Xinzhong, president of the Red Cross Society of China]

[Text] Dear Mr President: It is my great pleasure to send a letter to you regarding a matter of humanitarian importance and mutual concern.

I want to talk about the question of mutual visits between Korean relatives and families in the two countries. I was told that this question was discussed at talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang when Japanese Premier Nakasone visited your country last March. I heard Premier Zhao Ziyang at the talks as saying: "The PRC Government allows Korean residents in China to visit their relatives in Korea and, likewise, Koreans to enter your country."

As indicated in the remarks of Premier Zhao Ziyang, your government's humanitarian concern about the alleviation of the suffering of separated families has won not only deep gratitude from the people of our country but also praise from peace loving people of the world. At the same time, we express thanks to your government for its arranging family reunions enabling 194 Koreans residing in your country to visit their family members in Korea since 1978.

In an effort to make such mutual visits possible in the future, too, the Taehan [Korean] Red Cross Society proposes discussing the following issues with your Red Cross society:

First, the issue concerning Koreans residing in China visiting relatives in Korea.

Second, the issue concerning Koreans with Korean nationality visiting their relatives residing in China.

Third, other humanitarian matters of mutual concern.

In an effort to discuss the issues mentioned above, I invite you and persons concerned with your Red Cross society to visit Seoul as soon as possible. I will willingly send our representatives to your country, Hong Kong, or any venue, if you so wish.



I believe that you will accept our invitation and proposal based on the humanitarian ideal pursued by the Red Cross societies of the two countries. I will wait for your affirmative reply.

[Signed] Yu Chang-sun, president of the Taehan [Korean] Red Cross Society

#### Editorial Views Letter

SK010023 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 May 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Red Cross Meet With China"]

[Text] The proposal of the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] to negotiate with its Chinese counterpart on visits and reunions of Korean families separated between South Korea and mainland China is the first concrete step taken by Seoul toward Beijing's professed readiness to work for basic humanitarianism in this part of the world. Last week Yu Chang-sun, president of the Korean National Red Cross, sent a letter to the Chinese Red Cross authorities, calling for Red Cross representatives of the two countries to meet to discuss exchange of visits by Koreans living in Korea and China.

Yu invited a Chinese delegation to come to Seoul as soon as possible and expressed a willingness to dispatch a Korean delegation to China, Hong Kong or any other convenient place of Beijing's choice. Seoul and Beijing have yet to enter into normal diplomatic relations. The two nations are still at variance politically, diplomatically and ideologically, sharing bitter memories of days during and after the Korean war. Those memories will hardly pose a decisive hindrance to our humanitarian effort for reuniting dispersed families.

Years ago the Republic of Korea enunciated a policy of opening its doors to all countries and governments of the world irrespective of political and ideological differences for the sake of international amity and peace. This constructive stance has since been widely understood and approved. Of late a new chapter of sports diplomacy comparable to the ping-pong diplomacy of a decade ago is unfolding between South Korea and Communist China. Our athletes and sports officials were admitted into China earlier this year, which was followed by Chinese participation in the Asian Youth Basketball Championships in Seoul. Chinese representatives are now in Seoul to take part in the Asian swimming competition.

Thus, the ice has been broken and exchanges of visits have begun, though on a limited scale, across the "bamboo curtain." But as was seen in the return of the Chinese airliner hijacked to Korea, humanitarian issues need bilateral communication and cooperation more urgently than do athletic or cultural problems. In March, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told visiting Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Beijing that the Chinese would allow ethnic Koreans in China to visit Korea and Koreans here to visit China for family reunions.

The remarks were welcomed here and abroad as a sign of humanitarian concern on the part of the Chinese Government for the suffering of separated Koreans. But the how and the when of the suggested reunions were left up in the air. Nearly two million Koreans are residing in China, forming the largest ethnic Korean community overseas. They are heavily concentrated in three northeastern provinces, which were formerly called Manchuria.

Since 1978, some 200 Koreans have managed to leave China to visit their families here. But they were treated as exceptional cases in an informal way. If the Beijing leadership meant what it said to the Japanese prime minister, it should put its words into action by agreeing to Yu's overture.



Negotiations of Red Cross officials will pave the way for regularizing, formalizing and increasing reunions of Korean families separated or displaced because of unfortunate historical circumstances. They could not meet for almost four decades.

A favorable response by China to our offer for Red Cross meetings will provide a good pattern for North Korea and the Soviet Union to follow, as far as that particular humanitarian problem is concerned.

#### PRC ON FOREIGN CONCERNS IN HONG KONG AFTER 1997

SK260040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Hong Kong (KYODO-YONHAP) -- Chinese officials said China will bear defense outlays for Hong Kong and the British colony will be financially independent after China takes over Hong Kong's sovereignty in 1997, Hong Kong papers reported Tuesday (April 24). The papers said Li Hou and Lu Ping, both deputy directors of the office in charge of Hong Kong and Macao, told a Hong Kong executive and legislative mission in Beijing Monday that Hong Kong people need not become soldiers or bear defense costs.

The officials also said Hong Kong will become financially independent and will not have to pay taxes to China's central government. They said Hong Kong's basic legal regime will remain unchanged after 1997 but words with a colonial taint must be deleted.

They also said countries with which China has no diplomatic relations such as Singapore, Israel and South Korea can keep their offices in Hong Kong if they wish after 1997. Religious groups in Hong Kong also can keep their present relations with foreign religious groups, including those with the Vatican, in the future, they said.

#### COUNTRY LESS DEPENDENT ON MIDDLE EAST FOR OIL

SK300221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government's oil diversification policy has reduced the nation's dependence upon Middle East countries for crude oil 6.1 percent from last year as of February, the Energy and Resources Ministry said Monday. As of February, the nation imported 56.2 percent of its crude oil from the Middle East, it said.

The country imported 33.21 million barrels of crude oil during the first two months this year, up 16.2 percent from last year. Four Middle East countries -- Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran and Oman -- supplied the country with about 56 percent of the imported crude oil, or 18.7 million barrels. The figure represented a drop of 6.1 percent.

Saudi Arabia, which was Korea's largest oil supplier last year, accounted for 17 percent of total oil imports, down 16.3 percent from the preceeding year. While, Oman provided the country with 16.9 percent of the total, up 6.9 percent. Iran and Kuwait accounted for 18.7 percent and 3.6 percent, drops of 1.3 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively.

According to the ministry statistics, in 1980, 95.3 percent of the country's imported crude oil came from the Middle East. The share has dropped to 92 percent in 1981, 74 percent in 1982 and 70 percent in 1983. South Korea's import sources of crude oil increased to 12 countries this year from five in 1980.

South Korea paid the highest price for Indonesian crude oil, which cost 29.5 dollars per barrel, and paid the lowest price for Egyptian oil, which cost 26.02 dollars per barrel.

FIRMS TO REQUEST EARLY REVIEW OF ANTIDUMPING RULE

SK280253 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 28, (YONHAP) -- South Korean electronics firms plan to request the U.S. Government next week to conduct an early examination of its anti-dumping rulings on Korean-made color television sets, local industry sources said Saturday. The move is in response to the U.S. Commerce Department's announcement Wednesday of its plan to publish in the April 30 official gazette its decision to impose anti-dumping duties on color TV sets imported from South Korea, the sources said.

South Korean color TV exporters will apply individually for the early examination, they added. Applications for the early examination should be made within seven days after the Commerce Department announces in its gazette the imposition of anti-dumping duties. Commerce Department originally was scheduled to publish the order April 23, but postponed it until April 30 because of the Easter holidays, the sources said.

With announcement of its decision in the gazette, South Korean color tv manufacturers will be required to deposit an average 14.6-percent of the televisions' prices in anti-dumping duties, which the department finally imposed last February on Korean-made sets. If the firms apply for the early examination next week, the Commerce Department will decide around mid-May whether it will accept the application.

FAMILY OF POLICE TORTURE VICTIM GETS INDEMNITY

SK240051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] The government recently decided to pay 2.7 million won in compensation to the bereaved family members of a businessman who died 13 months ago after being tortured by police during questioning. A six-man compensation deliberation commission at the Ministry of Justice made the decision last Thursday.

Ministry officials said the compensation money was part of the 28.3 million won sought by the family members of Kim Kun-cho, former director of the Hanil Synthetic Fiber Ind. Co. Kim died on March 25 after being tortured by a policeman. The policeman was investigating illegal land transaction involving large business groups, including Hanil.

Hanil already paid about 384 million won to Kim's bereaved family members under the Labor Standard Act. Officials at the ministry said Hanil can file a civil suit from the state seeking the same amount of money it paid to Kim's surviving family members.

HANSHIN STUDENTS DETAIN REPORTERS AGAIN

SK280035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] (YONHAP) -- Some Hanshin College students who had confined two Korean Broadcasting System reporters in a school building Wednesday restrained two other KBS newsmen again for about three hours Thursday. The students had released the two earlier detained Thursday morning after about 14 hours of confinement. The second confinement of reporters took place at around 3:10 p.m. Thursday and ended at around 6 p.m. Four KBS reporters were held by the students Thursday afternoon, while the former were covering damages allegedly incurred by the rally.

CNU HEAD: STUDENT VIOLENCE NO LONGER TOLERATED

SK280029 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] Kwangju (YONHAP) -- President O Hwan-ki of Chonnam National University [CNU] here said yesterday that student violence during demonstrations would not be tolerated any longer. Touching on CNU student demonstrations last Monday and Thursday, the president said in a statement that any act marring the campus order, destroying school facilities, or infringing upon the professors' authority would be subject to the punishment provided by the school regulations.

He said he felt sorry that the disorderly demonstrations by a group of students last Thursday resulted in physical damages to 70-odd policemen, and such inconveniences to citizens as suspension of vehicle traffic. Some 200 students supporting the students' committee for campus liberalization demonstrated on and off the campus beginning around 1 p.m. last Thursday, demanding the government to abolish the system under which problem students are suspended from and are drafted into the military. They also demanded that officials stop their inspection of schools.

Demonstrating students and police clashed in an exchange of stones and tear-gas for some time. The students had conducted similar demonstrations on and off the campus last Monday.

LEADERS REAFFIRM 'CAMPUS AUTONOMY' POLICY

SK280121 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 28 (YONHAP) -- Leaders of the South Korean Government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Friday reconfirmed the autonomy of school authorities in connection with the recent student demonstrations at several of the nation's universities. In their first official meeting to discuss the campus disturbances, which have heated up since the opening of the spring semester in early March, the government and party leaders agreed to continue to watch the development.

Early this year, the government granted autonomy to school authorities in resolving campus problems and withdrew police surveillance teams from all university and college campuses throughout the country. DJP spokesman Rep. Kim Yong-tae said the meeting heard from Education Minister Kwon Ui-hyok on the recent movements on university campuses, and expressed concern over the violent trend of the recent on-campus demonstrations.

The government and party leaders, however, agreed to watch developments on campuses, Kim added. No further details of the meeting were made known. Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, Home Affairs Minister Chu Yong-pok and First Minister of State for Political Affairs Yi Tae-sop were among those who represented the administration at the meeting.

DJP Chairman Chong Nae-hyok, Central Committee Chairman Wang Sang-un, Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon, and two other party leaders represented the ruling party at the meeting.

LAST EIGHT STUDENTS RELEASED FROM PRISON

SK010325 Seoul YONHAP in English 0314 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government released Tuesday eight students who have been imprisoned for their roles in anti-government demonstrations. The clemency was the fifth in more than four months.

With the release, none of the 360 students convicted of being involved in campus demonstrations since 1980, is behind bars. The government first released 131 Dec. 23, 1983, when it also allowed all the 1,363 students, including the 131, who were ousted from their universities and imprisoned for their involvement in campus unrest since 1980 to return to school.

Forty-nine of the jailed students were released on Feb. 8, 159 on March 2, and 14 on March 23 on special amnesties or on suspended prison terms. They were also allowed to return to their schools. The Justice Ministry received letters of repentance from the eight released students and promises for guidance from their parents.

The eight students were also allowed to return to their universities. Five of them are Seoul National University students, two are students at Seoul's private Chungang University. The remaining student attended Chonbuk National University.

#### UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PROTEST MILITARY TRAINING

SK010019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 May 84 p 8

[Text] Some 500 students from Seoul National University staged a sit-in demonstration on the school's Acropolis Plaza yesterday in protest over the short-term military training of sophomore students. The students gathered on the spacious groups beginning around 9 a.m. to "console" their fellow students who were joining the training which started at an Army unit yesterday.

They began to shout antigovernment slogans about one hour later. Some of the students held pickets saying that they protest against forced military training of students. At Mokwon College in Taejon, the students continued campus demonstrations urging the resignation of the school dean yesterday.

About 200 alumni of the school came to the school in the afternoon to persuade their juniors to stop protesting and to return to studying. At Inha University in Incheon, leaflets urging the students to join in antigovernment demonstrations appeared on the school's bulletin boards yesterday.

The students were urged by the leaflets to take part in assemblies to be held on the campus today and to burn the images of the "government-patronized mass media" and "government inspection of the institutions of higher learning."

#### NEW NATIONAL BANKING ORGANIZATION INAUGURATED

SK280223 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 28 (YONHAP) -- Representatives of South Korean banking institutions met Friday and decided to inaugurate a new organization, tentatively dubbed the Federation of Korean Bankers, replacing the existing Bankers' Association of Korea, May 10. Conference participants elected former Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song the first president of the projected bankers' federation.

They also decided to separate the management of the check clearing house from the supervision of the Bank of Korea, renaming it the check clearing managing house. The decision will become effective May 10.

Ko Kwang-sik, senior executive director of the Bankers' Association of Korea, was named to head the new check clearing managing house. Ku Pon-sik was named vice director of the check clearing managing house and Ha So-kon its auditor.



The decisions are part of revisions of the articles of the Bankers' Association of Korea and the Korea Bankers Training Institute. Under the revised articles, the Korea Bankers Training Institute will be placed under the supervision of the Bankers Federation to improve the quality of bank officials through intensive training courses.

The Bank of Korea, the nation's central bank, will have nothing to do with the proposed Bankers Federation. The organization will be composed of four associations -- the associations of special banks, commercial banks, provincial banks and foreign banks, according to the revised articles. Chong Hun-chun, former senior executive director of the Korea Exchange Bank, has been designated the federation's vice president.

#### BROADCASTERS APPEAL FOR FREE NEWS COVERAGE

SK280041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] The Korea Broadcasters Association yesterday appealed to the National Police Headquarters, the Education Ministry, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Korea to guarantee the free activities of journalists for news coverage. In a written appeal sent to the authorities in connection with the confinement of two Korea Broadcasting System reporters Wednesday by some students of Hanshin College in Osan, Kyonggi-do, the KBA urged that some radical students who had led the incident should be legally punished.

"The KBA cannot overlook the interference of the legwork by violence and threats by the students of the school, an institution producing Christian leaders based on the principle of love and peace," the association said. The Hanshin College, formerly the Hankuk Theological Seminary, is operated by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Korea.

#### DKP SEEKS COMMITTEE MEETING ON SINO-U.S. TALKS

SK010017 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 May 84 p 1

[Text] Im Chong-ki, floor leader of the opposition Democratic Korea Party, said yesterday that his party seeks the convening of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee to deal with the talks President Ronald Reagan had with Chinese leaders on the Korean peninsula. He said that he expects to meet soon with Yi Chong-chan, his counterpart on the ruling Democratic Justice Party, to discuss the opening of the panel.

Im said that he also seeks to convene separate meetings of the Assembly Commerce-Industry, Home Affairs and Agriculture-Fisheries committees. The Commerce-Industry panel would be asked to work out solutions for the growing protectionism of the United States against Korean-made color TV sets, he explained.

The Home Affairs and Agriculture-Fisheries committees should deal with the increase in juvenile crimes and problems facing farmers, respectively, Im said.

#### AUTUMN ELECTIONS, CABINET RESHUFFLE ANTICIPATED

SK282342 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The government is considering holding parliamentary elections in late November this year, it was learned yesterday. Political sources said the timing of the election is learned to have been favored from the economic viewpoint.



If the election is to be held next year, it would be more costly to the candidates and the national economy because of long campaign period, the sources said. Under the present law, the general elections can be held anytime after Oct. 12. Present house term ends on April 12 next year.

The sources hinted that a sweeping Cabinet reshuffle is in store to place the government on an election footing. With the election date in the process of being fixed, the rival camps will speed up negotiations on the amendments to the parliamentary election law soon after the departure of Pope John Paul II from Seoul on May 7.

Sources said the amendments will be finalized in a special house session, which is likely to be called into session either in June or July. According to the sources, the rival parties will soon get down to the work of nominating candidates for the forthcoming elections after thorough screening.

Although the government has not committed itself to the election time publicly, political parties have in effect been working on choosing who are to run in upcoming elections. The political sources indicated that many of the present lawmakers may be left out from the renomination. But they did not go any further in the matter, only saying that the number might be "large."

At present, six lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party concurrently hold Cabinet posts including Premier Chin Ui-chong. Others are Health-Social Minister Kim Chong-nye; State Minister for political affairs Yi Tae-sop; Vice Sports Minister Chong Sun-ho; Vice Home Minister Yi Chun-ku; and Vice Education Minister Chong Hui-chae.

At issue over the amendments to the parliamentary election law is the matter of increasing the number of electoral districts. This is being demanded by the opposition parties. The ruling DJP is reluctant. However, the chance for it is not at all impossible.

The opposition parties also demand a change in the distribution ratio of the proportional house seats, arguing that the present formula favors the ruling party too much. At present, any political party which comes first in terms of the number of elected lawmakers is assured two thirds of the 9 house seats reserved for the proportional representation system. And the remaining one third is to be parceled out among the runner-up parties according to their number of elected lawmakers.

#### PARTIES TO LEAVE SOME LAWMAKERS OUT OF NOMINATIONS

SK280051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Some of the incumbent lawmakers holding additional jobs will be left out of their parties' nomination as candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections, at most one year away, it was learned yesterday.

Political sources said that both the ruling and opposition parties are determined not to renominate these lawmakers who have been involved in scandalous affairs in the course of running their own businesses. They pointed out that some of the lawmakers running business firms have peddled their influence, directly or indirectly, in the interest of their business concerns during the past years.

INDOCHINESE CULTURE MINISTERS HOLD CONFERENCE

BK280358 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Pnom Penh SPK April 27 -- The first conference of the three Indochinese ministers of culture solemnly opened in Phnom Penh on Friday morning. The head delegates are Chheng Phon, Kampuchean minister of information and culture; Nguyen Van Hieu, Vietnamese minister of culture; Thongsing Thammavong, Lao minister of culture. Also present at the opening were Ngo Dien and Thongpeng Souklaseng, respectively ambassadors of Vietnam and Laos.

In his opening speech, Chheng Phon stressed the need for cooperation and mutual assistance among the three Indochinese countries not only on the military, political and economic fronts but also in the ideological struggle so as to ensure the triumph of the revolution in each country.

Chheng Phon further said that the main purposes of the conference would be to enhance the spirit of militant solidarity at the national and international level in order to counter enemy psychological warfare; to promote cultural relations on the basis of class principles and genuine Marxism-Leninism, and strengthen mutual understanding; to step up cultural development, enhance the spirit of collectivism, democracy and justice, promote national consciousness and increase the people's attachment to peace, socialism and communism; to encourage the working people to bring into full play their creativeness; to foster national virtues, preserve national identity and educate the masses in Marxist-Leninist ethics in order to ensure for the people a healthy cultural life.

Also at the opening session the participants received a letter from President Heng Samrin who wished them brilliant success, and also the best wishes from Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The morning session continued with the report of Nguyen Van Hieu and Thongsing Thammavong.

Performance Honors Delegations

BK290307 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] On the night of 27 April 1984, the Ministry of Information and Culture organized an artistic performance at the Bassac Theater Hall in honor of the Vietnamese and Lao cultural delegations which have come to attend the first cultural conference of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos.

Many scenes in the performance reflected the barbarous and cruel acts of genocide committed against the Kampuchean people by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique during its rule. The art troupe also beautifully performed many traditional dances that reflect the brilliant victories scored in all fields during the past 5 years by our revolution. The guests of honor and the audience were very pleased with the performance.

Received by Chan Si

BK290929 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0450 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Apr (SPK) -- Chairman of Kampuchea's Council of Ministers Chan Si expressed satisfaction at the success of the Indochinese culture ministers conference.

During an audience he accorded yesterday to the Vietnamese and Lao ministers of culture, the Kampuchean leader fully exposed the psychological war and acts of sabotage undertaken by the imperialist and expansionist forces against the revolution of these three countries. He invited his guests to further strengthen the Indochinese cooperation in all fields, particularly in the cultural sector in the sense of socialism.

On their part, the Vietnamese and Lao ministers of culture expressed their joy at seeing the Kampuchean Revolution develop day after day and pledged to continue to develop cooperation among the three fraternal countries. In the same evening, a reception was organized to fete the success of the above-mentioned conference.

#### Communique on Conference

BK290940 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0423 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Apr (SPK) -- A press conference on the first Indochinese culture ministers conference was held in Phnom Penh yesterday afternoon at the end of which the following communique was issued:

The conference of the culture ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos was solemnly held in Phnom Penh, capital of the PRK, from 27 to 30 April 1984. Attending the conference were: Chheng Phon, Kampuchea's minister of information and culture, and his party; Nguyen Van Hieu, Vietnam's minister of culture, and his party; Thongsing Thammavong, Lao minister of culture, and his party.

The conference was opened under the chairmanship of Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and in the presence of Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Di Phin, deputy minister of defense and acting chairman of the Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association; Hang Chuon, deputy minister of education; and Ngo Dien and Thongphen Souklaseng, ambassadors of Vietnam and Laos, respectively.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, sent a letter of greetings to the conference wishing it success.

The three ministers highly appreciated the great successes as well as the brilliant achievements that each of the three Indochinese countries has scored in national defense and reconstruction, particularly the comprehensive resurrection on the territory of the PRK.

The conference reached a complete identity of views on the objectives in the cultural field, namely:

1. To strengthen solidarity among the national and democratic forces in the current ideological struggle against the psychological warfare and aggression by the culture of the enemy.
2. To develop cultural relations at the national and international levels on the basis of the principles of class and genuine Marxism-Leninism so as to enhance national unity and international solidarity and deepen mutual understanding.
3. To promote the culture of intellect, develop the spirit of collective mastery and the sense of social justice, and inoculate patriotism and love for peace, socialism, and communism.

4. To raise the standard of education and the creative spirit of the workers; bring out the moral values of the nation, the capacities for intellect of the masses, and revolutionary humanism; and heighten the political consciousness of the masses and their capacity for theoretical analysis of national and international problems.

5. To stimulate the call of the nation, preserve the national characteristics, cultivate Marxist aesthetics, and oppose stagnation, regression, and vulgarities in art and culture, as well as the infiltration of decadent and depraved culture in order to build a sober lifestyle and a sound and happy life.

Following discussions and exchanges of views, the three sides agreed on measures to be taken to promote mutual cooperation and assistance. The conference went on to exchange experiences on the establishment -- an important objective -- of a new culture which must be popularized in all localities of each country.

The conference also agreed on the preservation of the national cultural heritage and historical vestiges of each country in order to develop them in the national concept and present them within the national and international frameworks. The three ministers laid stress on the promotion and cooperation and mutual assistance in training cadres of all branches of activities.

The conference brought out the need and advantage of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries during the past period, cooperation which has been fruitful.

The conference unanimously agreed on the struggle against the psychological warfare and acts of sabotage in the ideological and cultural fields by the Chinese expansionists associated with the U.S. imperialists and other forces of international reaction. The three ministers deemed it necessary to study in detail the concrete measures to publish works and seek mutual help in the national as well as international arena regarding the best experiences drawn from cooperation and related to the above-mentioned struggle.

The conference noted that, along with its psychological warfare, Chinese expansionism, seconded by U.S. imperialism, has not ceased to lend a helping hand to the Thai reactionaries and the Pol Pot army remnants and other Khmer bandits in launched military activities aimed at destroying cultural property as well as massacring the Kampuchean population along the Khmer-Thai border and is now repeating the same acts at the Lao-Thai, Lao-Chinese, and Vietnamese-Chinese borders, thus rendering the situation in the region more tense.

The conference noted that U.S. President Reagan's present visit to China has had the effect of more dangerously stressing the threat against the three peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos.

The conference resolutely condemned all aggression, all falsification of the real situation, and all acts injurious to the freedom and prestige of the three peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos and demanded that expansionism and imperialism immediately cease their heinous crimes.

The conference noted that the present situation in Southeast Asia is becoming more complex with each passing day because of imperialism and expansionism. This is why it calls for a settlement dictated by the initiatives of the eighth foreign ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries in order to contribute to the maintenance of world peace, defuse the tension in the region and in the world, stop the arms race, contain nuclear war, and promote cooperation and mutual understanding in favor of dialogue and development of cultural and scientific cooperation on the basis of mutual respect.



The three ministers agreed to convene in the future such conferences or meetings and seminars in the capital of each country when the need arises among them to communicate with one other about the situation, exchange experiences, and guide cooperation.

The first conference of the culture ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos, crowned with success, proceeded in an atmosphere of solidarity, unity, friendship, and mutual trust.

#### Ministers Sign Report

BK300522 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Apr (SPK) -- An official report on cultural cooperation among the three Indochinese countries was signed in Phnom Penh this morning in the presence of Men Saman, chairman of the KPRP Central Committee Commission for Propaganda and Education.

The signatories were Chheng Phom, Kampuchea's minister of information and culture; Nguyen Van Hieu, Vietnam's minister of culture; and Thongsing Thammavong, Laos' minister of culture. Ngo Dien and Thongpheng Souklaseng, ambassadors of Vietnam and Laos respectively, also attended the signing ceremony.

#### PARIS PAPER INTERVIEWS KPNLF'S SON SANN

PM291753 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 20 Apr 84 p 19

[Pierre Beylau report: "The Hanoi Leaders Want To Colonize Kampuchea"]

[Text] Vietnamese troops recently launched a series of attacks on the Kampuchean resistance's home bases on the Thai border. Despite the scale of the means and number of men used in this offensive -- probably the last before the rainy season -- the Vietnamese failed to inflict serious losses on their enemies. The civilian population, on the other hand, suffered greatly, since the fighting prevented normal food supplies from reaching the refugees. Before his departure for Bangkok, we had a meeting in Paris with Mr Son Sann, chairman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition government.

An indefatigable representative of the Kampuchean resistance, the man who Lord Carrington (former British foreign secretary, who has become NATO secretary general) calls "Mr Clean" was once again pausing between two aircraft. After returning from Switzerland, where he went to assess the refugees' health situation with the Red Cross, he was preparing to return urgently to Kampuchea's liberated zones, where his supporters have just suffered a full-scale offensive by the Vietnamese troops.

"The Vietnamese have killed many civilians, systematically bombed the villages, and destroyed houses, but failed to really upset our positions. Contrary to the erroneous reports put about, the KPNLF's headquarters in Ban Sa-ngae was not captured by the Vietnamese troops who were halted around 3 km away. Most of the refugees in that area were evacuated further north toward the Dangrek massif. Several thousand crossed the Thai border."

Mr Son Sann stressed that the Vietnamese have used shells with chemical charges on a massive scale. Several of those projectiles, which had not exploded, were recovered by the guerrillas and sent to the West for analysis.



## Raids

According to KPNLF chairman the nationalist fighters are making increasingly frequent raids on the enemy's rear lines. For instance on 11 February a KPNLF commando group attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese Army food depot in Battambang, the country's second biggest city.

The day after the 12 February [as published], it was the Khmers Rouges' turn to attack the Vietnamese positions in that city. Highways 5 and 6 became very dangerous for the Vietnamese. The Poipet-Battambang railroad is virtually "under the control" of the resistance which is allowing trains to travel provided they are not used by the Vietnamese. It is a modus vivendi which is more or less respected.

Although they are scarcely capable of inflicting spectacular defeats on Hanoi's soldiers (most of whom, moreover, are unfortunate privates from South Vietnam who find it difficult to tolerate the arrogance of the Tonkin officers) the resistance fighters move around more or less where they like in the area between the border and a line through Pailin, Battambang, Siem Reap, and the Dangrek mountains.

Increasingly revolted by the behavior of the Vietnamese occupiers, the civilian population, and even sometimes the officials of the Phnom Penh puppet government, are collaborating with the resistance fighters.

However Mr Son Sann is worried by the recent arrival of Vietnamese reinforcements, and especially of PT-76 amphibious tanks and Soviet Mi-8 combat helicopters. This equipment has not yet been used but will pose serious problems for the resistance fighters when it is. Another, infinitely more serious concern is the systematic colonization in which the Vietnamese are indulging. Some 300,000 colonists have apparently already been established and have become naturalized Kampucheans. These colonists are all from South Vietnam. In Mr Son Sann's view this is no accident: "The Hanoi Leaders are trying to cause tension between the Khmer people and the South Vietnamese. While they are deporting the South Vietnamese to Kampuchea they are colonizing South Vietnam with people from Tonkin."

## Arms Shortage

Another constant problem is the arms shortage. "The West must realize that we need not only food aid but guns." Although the Khmers Rouges are fairly well equipped by the Chinese, equipment is only arriving in dribs and drabs in KPNLF ranks. However Beijing recently agreed to make "small deliveries."

At diplomatic level the position of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government has constantly been strengthened. The majority it has in the United Nations has increased from year to year. Eight countries (Malaysia, China, Pakistan, Senegal, Mauritania, Egypt, Bangladesh, and Yugoslavia) have had ambassadors present credentials to it. Prince Sihanouk, the government's president, and Mr Son Sann are received officially in dozens of countries.

Vietnam's attempt to divide the ASEAN countries has misfired. During a tour of the region in mid-March, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had tried to exploit Indonesia's traditional reticence toward China to sow discord within ASEAN. Nonetheless the old rule that ASEAN always aligns with the positions of the "frontline country," namely Thailand, once again prevailed.

### The Moscow-Beijing Equation

Nonetheless there is an interesting sign--during his stopover in Australia, Mr Nguyen Co Thach said that his country would be prepared to "discuss Kampuchea" with the parties concerned. If this hint were confirmed, it would reflect a change in the position held by Hanoi which hitherto stated that it was up to the Phnom Penh government alone to negotiate.

However, it is more in a change in relations between Moscow and Beijing that Son Sann places some long-term hope. Indeed China places three conditions on the normalization of its relations with the Soviet Union: a withdrawal of troops from the border regions, the withdrawal of the Red Army from Afghanistan, and the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. However, Son Sann thinks this last condition is the only one which the USSR could accept without undermining what it regards as its security. There may therefore be a slight hope if the Kremlin wishes to really improve its relations with China one day.

Meanwhile the resistance fighters are counting on the pressure which Beijing is exerting on the Sino-Vietnamese border. They are also counting on the economic pressures which the West can exert on Vietnam -- pressures with which France, moreover, refuses to be associated. Son Sann is preparing to submit a plan to the EEC, ASEAN, and Japan--drawing up a kind of "Marshall Plan" for Kampuchea and Vietnam for the day when Hanoi decides to end the occupation of its neighbor. The Vietnamese would thus clearly see where their interest lies. Even though Vietnam is in a disastrous economic situation, it is far from certain that the apparatchiks who govern in Hanoi in the purest Stalinist tradition would be very receptive to that argument.

### VODK MAY DAY EDITORIAL VOICES THANKS FOR SUPPORT

BK010552 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Station editorial: "The Entire Kampuchean Workers and People Are Marking International Labor Day With the Determination To Continue To Raise High the Banner of the Great National Union To Fight the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Until They Are All Driven From Kampuchea"]

[Text] Today, 1 May, is International Labor Day. This is the 6th year that all our Kampuchean workers and people are marking International Labor Day in the blaze of the war of our Kampuchean nation and people's struggle against the war of aggression staged by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory, and race exterminators.

Since the end of December 1978, during the past over 5 years, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who have been thirsty for the Kampuchean people's fresh blood and obsessed with their expansionist ambition to swallow Kampuchean territory, have sent more than 250,000 of their soldiers to flagrantly, savagely, and barbarously attack, invade, and occupy Kampuchea. Throughout this period, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have committed the most serious crimes against our Kampuchean nation, people, and workers.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have used all their means to systematically massacre our Kampuchean people. They have massacred our Kampuchean people by using their weapons, by destroying the economy and foodstuffs, and by creating famines. They have also massacred our people with toxic chemical weapons. They have arrested and imprisoned our people. They have savagely, barbarously, and fascistically violated and trampled upon our people's rights and freedom. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have committed all these crimes in order to threaten and subjugate our Kampuchean people. These crimes have been intended to force our Kampuchean people to kneel and accept the Vietnamese's stinking Indochina federation.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have attempted to destroy our Kampuchean people's forces so that they cannot resist them. However, our Kampuchean people and workers, who used to have a tradition of struggle for national defense and had a glorious culture for thousands of years, are determined not to surrender to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The Kampuchean people and workers are determined to unite and raise high the banner of struggle to valiantly and courageously fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with a sharp spirit of patriotism and a great love for their rights, freedom, and independence. Due to the tough struggle waged by our Kampuchean people, workers, and the National Army and guerrillas of our Democratic Kampuchea with sacrifices and high heroism, our Kampuchean nation has survived to the present.

This struggle has increasingly bogged down the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who have experienced a more complete impasse throughout the past over 5 years. The situation and evolution of our Kampuchean people's struggle up to the end of this 6th dry season have clearly shown that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors can never control Kampuchea. The light of our victory over the Vietnamese enemy aggressors shines brighter ahead of us. The victories that we have successively scored over the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are certainly due to the sacrifices of flesh and blood of our Kampuchean people, combatants, and workers, but they cannot be separated from the assistance and support of friendly countries near and far all over the world.

On the occasion of International Labor Day, the entire Kampuchean workers and people would like to express their profound thanks to all friends near and far in the world and to workers and people of all peace- and justice-loving countries who have assisted and supported our Kampuchean people's just struggle. The Kampuchean people and workers hope that all these countries and peoples continue to actively assist and support our Kampuchean people's struggle and to cooperate with the struggling forces of the Kampuchean people, workers, and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea who have been waging a direct struggle on the Kampuchean battlefield by calling on and pressuring the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

On the occasion of International Labor Day and at the time when our Kampuchean people, workers, and the National Army of our Democratic Kampuchea conclude the 6th dry season and are preparing for the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the 6th rainy season, all of us -- Kampuchean workers of both sexes and all professions in all ministries and offices, the entire Kampuchean people and our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on battlefields throughout the country -- are determined to unite in the Kampuchean great national union to raise high the banner of our glorious and noble tradition of struggle and to more vigorously fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until they withdraw all of their aggressor troops from our beloved Kampuchean territory.

With the assistance and support of the overwhelming number of friends near and far throughout the world, our Kampuchean people's just struggle will definitely be victorious over the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors will certainly be driven all from our beloved Kampuchean territory. Peace- and justice-loving forces will definitely win over the aggressive expansionist forces. The cause of the defense of world peace, rights, freedom, development, and prosperity of mankind will steadily advance and develop.

#### BRIEFS

CSSR LECTURER'S VISIT -- Phnom Penh SPK April 24 -- Eugen Paloncy, lecturer of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and director of the "Svoboda" Publishing House under the party Central Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh on Monday for a visit to Kampuchea. He was greeted on his arrival by Kampuchean officials and Petr Janeczek, second secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1131 GMT 24 Apr 84 BK]

PASASON ISSUES EDITORIAL ON RICE CULTIVATION

BK280606 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Apr 84

[PASASON 28 April editorial: "Profoundly Understand the Instruction of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The production of food, first and foremost rice cultivation, is placed in the frontline of the cause of agricultural transformation in the advance to socialism. It is now considered our first priority task to be fulfilled. An expansion of intensive cultivation is considered a basic measure to increase the quality and the volume of rice which is an urgent requirement in the daily life of our Lao people of various tribes. In our country, rice cultivation areas can still be further expanded. But we are short of draft animals and production labor forces. The irrigation system is still limited. It still depends on nature. In addition, our farmers are accustomed to earning a living in an individually self-sufficient way.

In view of these circumstances, to solve the problem of food shortage, particularly rice, a basic measure that must be carried out is to expand intensive cultivation. In carrying out the intensive cultivation, first of all, simple methods should be introduced. For example, available tools and techniques should be effectively utilized and be improved to be even more efficient. This begins from the selection of rice seeds. Regarding this, basic scientific data must be analyzed. Fertilizer must be correctly produced and be spread into ricefields in accordance with scientific methods in order to fertilize the soil, and so forth.

In our country there are many favorable conditions for each agricultural production base to plant rice and each base is capable of setting up material and technical establishments by itself in order to carry out intensive cultivation. Water is a primary condition for intensive cultivation work. It can reduce the volume of production. It can also be a very good factor to persuade laboring people to engage in intensive cultivation. At the same time, the timely and appropriate planting and tending of rice is also regarded as a technique in carrying out intensive cultivation that cannot be ignored.

Another objective that must be achieved by our farmers is that at the end of each year, attention must be paid to training and persuading the people to limit the shifting of crop cultivation and to enable the planters to gradually switch to carrying out terraced farming, permanent crop cultivation, and crop rotation. Regarding this, administrations at each level must provide capital and materials. Experimental centers must be also set up under the direct guidance of the provincial level. As for those families which have adequate rice, they should adopt measures to limit and avoid the shifting of crops; in order to help conserve the forests which are our nation's valuable resource.

The cultivation task as stipulated in instruction No 022 issued by chairman of the Council of Ministers is a concrete policy and a major direction for our farmers throughout the country to enter the seasonal rice farming this year in a spirit of considering the expansion of food production as a strategic task, the ricefields as battlefields, and the transformation of agriculture along the socialist path as the first priority to be fulfilled at present in the countryside.



OPPOSITION LEADER ON PREM'S TRIP TO U.S., EUROPE

BK010322 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 May 84 p 2

[Text] The opposition Chat Thai Party decided in a meeting yesterday that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's 20-day six-nation visit to North America and Europe was not as successful as had been claimed by the government.

Deputy Chat Thai leader Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan said after yesterday's meeting of MP's that most potential investors from abroad were not eager to invest here because of the situation on the border.

"The prime minister's visit to those countries did not indicate in any clear way that there will be new large-scale investments," Chatchai, former industry minister, said. "Yugoslavia, for example, is in the economic doldrums. But our government still considers seeking investors from there. That looks like we are desperate," he said.

In West Germany, Chatchai said, the weakening of the German currency had made it more difficult to attract more German tourists to Thailand.

Chatchai called upon the government to provide protection to oil rigs and platforms in the Gulf of Thailand following the border incidents between Thai and Vietnamese soldiers. He said: "The oil rigs and drilling platforms might be damaged because the Gulf of Thailand is close to Vietnamese waters. If we lose such oil rigs, our economy might be affected." He also said that a large number of Vietnamese "boat people" had also landed on oil platforms in the Gulf. "The fact is that Thailand has no problems with Vietnam. It is a conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea," the former industry minister said.

COMMENTS, REACTION TO SRV SHELLING IN SURIN PROVINCE

## Prem Comments on Shelling, Retaliation

BK010628 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] In a press interview at Government House this morning, Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon told newsmen that Thailand would pursue political and military measures in retaliation against yesterday's shelling into Thailand's Surin Province by Vietnamese soldiers resulting in a large number of Thai people being killed or wounded. The prime minister said, however, that he would not be able to make a trip to the border area because he is still busy with several functions.

On the occasion of the national labor day, the prime minister today extended his good wishes to the workers, urging unity and solidarity in the cause of national development.

## Foreign Ministry Protests

BK011101 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpt] Today the Foreign Ministry summoned the Vietnamese ambassador to protest a Vietnamese violation of Thai territory. Thawat Atthayuti, director general of the Protocol Department, has just summoned Vietnamese ambassador Tran Quang Co to receive a protest note after another protest had been made to Vietnam earlier in connection with the Vietnamese soldiers' violation of Thai territory at Phra Phalai Pass in Surin Province and the Vietnamese downing of a Thai L-19 spotter plane.

Regarding the latest incident, at 1415 on 30 April Vietnamese soldiers fired about 20 artillery shells into Thai territory at Ban Charat, Bua Chet subdistrict, Surin Province, resulting in the death of 1 person in a group which was gathering at the town hall, serious injury to 4 others, and minor injury to 40-50 others. The shells also damaged 12 homes, a police pickup truck, and a rice barn, as well as caused major damage to the Ban Charat town hall and killed 2 heads of cattle. The Foreign Ministry's protest note emphasized that the said Vietnamese action does not contribute to stability and security of the region, causes a deterioration in Thai-Vietnamese relations, and violates Thailand's territorial integrity.

#### Army Spokesman Cited

BK010004 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 May 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Vietnamese artillery gunners pounded a Thai border village in Surin yesterday afternoon, killing at least a border villager and wounding 54 others in what was described as a deliberate violation of the Thai sovereignty, the spokesman of the Army said.

Spokesman Maj Gen Narudon Det Pradiyut said that the shelling from 133mm artillery guns situated on the other side of the Thai-Kampuchean border also caused extensive damage at Charat Village, about 10 kms from the frontier, in Buachet Sub-District. Six houses, a public hall, a paddy warehouse, and a pick-up truck were damaged in the shelling, according to the spokesman. He said that Thai troops returned artillery fires following the shelling which came during 2 pm-3 pm.

The spokesman said the Army had sent information about the incident to the Foreign Ministry for a protest against the Vietnamese. Thai troops retaliated in accordance with the instruction given by Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, said Maj Gen Narudon, who added that the supreme commander left here yesterday for Indonesia for a five-day visit as guest of Indonesia's Armed Forces Commander Gen Benni Murdani. Gen Athit is due to return here on Friday.

Surin Governor Sanoe Munlasat also said that many people were wounded in the shelling, including a police officer. He identified the police officer as Pol Lt Prayong Charak. Informed border sources said Pol Lt Prayong was blinded in one eye by shrapnel fragments. He is receiving medical treatment at the provincial hospital in Surin. The governor said that the police officer was helping villagers build bunkers when he was hit. He said that about 15-20 artillery shells landed at the village in yesterday's incident.

#### Further Details Reported

BK010926 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 1 May 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Tension is still high at the border of Surin Province with troops and police in full military gear placed on maximum alert after the Vietnamese shelling into this border area which killed one villager and injured several others.

A report reaching Bangkok late this morning said that several hundred villagers living in Ban Charat village of Bua Chet Sub-district were yesterday and this morning evacuated to safer places in the sub-district as the village was within the artillery range of the Vietnamese. An official survey of damage caused by the Vietnamese shelling said that 13 houses had been destroyed, leaving 72 villagers homeless. Surin Governor Sanoe Munlasat was this morning at the village distributing aid to the villagers.

Meanwhile, in Aranyaprathet an unidentified aircraft was spotted over the Banthat mountain range last Saturday night between 11:00 and 11:28 p.m. north of Ban Khok Takruat in Ta Phraya District, reportedly heading southwest of the district, a field report said.

On the same day at 6 p.m. and at 10 p.m. a unit of Khmer resistance forces led by Mit Doeun and Mit Mi launched two attacks on a Vietnamese unit at Ban Aranh inside Kampuchea opposite Aranyaprathet, claiming to have killed nine Vietnamese troops and seizing 4 AK rifles while the Khmer forces suffered four killed, six wounded and two missing.

The Khmer forces also claimed to have killed 12 Vietnamese troops and wounded one Vietnamese soldier in another round of fighting with the Vietnamese troops between Ban Koup Thom and Ban Nimit on Sunday morning. The field report said that one Vietnamese soldier was arrested and three AK rifles were seized. Another field report said that there had been no shelling at Ampil or nearby for the past three days.

The Khmer People's National Liberation Front said that the KPNLF was still in control to the west of Boeng Ampil while Vietnamese troops hold their positions around north of the lake.

The field report said there was an indication that Vietnamese troops might launch an offensive against a Khmer encampment at Dangrak inside Kampuchea, north of Ban Sanlo Changan and Khmer Rouge encampment at Baranae Pass opposite Ban Kruat District of Buri Ram Province.

About 20 Vietnamese shells landed in the Thai village in Surin yesterday, killing one Thai villager and injuring several others as they were discussing safety measures against stray shelling. Surin Governor Sanoe said the number of injured was about 10. The unprovoked shelling which also badly damaged several houses in Ban Charat village about 10 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border, prompted immediate and "violent" retaliation from Thai forces, according to Army spokesman Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut.

#### PROVINCIAL PROTEST LODGED AGAINST BURMESE SHELLING

BK010311 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 May 84 p 1

[Text] Mae Sot -- The road and area surrounding the Thai village of Ban Huai Kalok, opposite the Karen camp of Wang Kha, was declared out-limits to civilians on Sunday, military sources said yesterday. The announcement followed cross-border shelling by Burmese guns.

Wat Thepnimit, damaged by Burmese shelling the previous week, was destroyed during Sunday's shelling. Sources said that the ban was to prevent villagers from entering the village to dismantle their homes.

About 260 Burmese shells have fallen on Thai territory since Burmese troops launched their offensive against the Karen smuggling camp last month, the sources said.

Civilian-Police-Military 34 Commander Col Yutthana Rupkhachon said yesterday that an official provincial protest against the shelling has been lodged with the Burmese. He added that military officials were still wondering why Burmese troops have continued shelling the Thai village.

NHAN DAN BLAMES PRC FOR 'GRAVE SITUATION'

OW010757 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 1 May 84

["NHAN DAN: Stay Chinese Aggressors' Hand"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 1 -- "The tense and increasingly grave situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border must be entirely blamed on the Chinese side," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The paper recalls that on April 28-29 China mobilized three regiments of the 40th Division, 14th Army Corps, Kunming Military Region, to launch land-grabbing attacks on Mounts 1509 and 772 and Hill 233 in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province.

"To plead for their crimes," the paper says, "Beijing has repeated the slanderous allegation that "Vietnam has made armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border" and concocted the story that "Vietnam built fortifications and military positions on Chinese territory..."

"Making nibbling attacks on a number of Vietnamese border areas," NHAN DAN points out, "Chinese reactionaries hope to curb the punitive blows being dealt by the Kampuchean Armed Forces and people to the Pol Pot remnants and to bolster up the morale of the Khmer Rouge and also of the Thai reactionaries.

"These new criminal acts of the Chinese rulers which took place at a time when they were giving a red-carpet reception to President Reagan, have clearly shown their increasing collusion with the U.S. imperialists to oppose the Soviet Union, the three Indochinese countries and the world revolutionary movement. This is also a gift to Reagan..."

The paper says: "The Vietnamese people and Army cherish peace and wish to live in friendship with the Chinese people. But nobody can intimidate and bully them...In the face of Beijing's scheme of aggression and expansion, the Vietnamese people will fight tooth and nail to defend their country."

NHAN DAN concludes: "The aggressors have been receiving and will receive due punishment at the places where they commit crimes. They should remember the U.S. imperialists' experience in Vietnam: The higher the aggressors escalate their war, the heavier their fall."

PRC SHELLING OF BORDER PROVINCES REPORTED

OW271704 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 27 Apr 84

["Chinese Troops Continue Violations" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- Chinese troops continued their artillery and mortar shellings on and intrusions into several Vietnam northern border provinces in the period from April 21-26. In Quang Ninh Province, they fired more than 600 artillery and mortar rounds on the areas of Hoanh Mo and Than Phun, causing many losses in property, domestic animals and crops. On April 21, a Chinese squad intruded into Cam Binh hamlet, Binh Lieu District, opened wanton fire, killing an old person and wounding three other civilians. Before fleeing, they burned down or destroyed several houses.

In Lang Son Province, Chinese troops fired nearly 1,000 artillery and mortar rounds and H-12 rockets on Ban Chat and other areas of Dinh Lap District, destroying many fields of tobacco and subsidiary crops, killing a number of cattle. On April 22, a group of Chinese scouts crossed the frontier at Marker Post 21 in the Friendship Gate area, and spread leaflets to incite the population to rebellion.



In Cao Bang Province, Chinese troops fired more than 300 artillery and mortar rounds on many hills in the districts of Bao Lac, Thong Nong, Ha Lang and Trung Khanh, causing extensive damage to tea and rice plots. On April 22, a Chinese platoon crossed the border at Marker Post 106, intruded into Ha Quang District and opened wanton fire on farmers in the fields, wounding two women.

In Ha Tuyen Province, Chinese troops fired 2,500 mortar rounds and H-12 rockets on many places in Yen Minh and Vi Xuyen Districts, destroying many gardens of medicinal herbs.

In Hoang Lien Son Province, Chinese soldiers fired about 100 mortar rounds on villages north of Muong Khuong District, damaging several plots of industrial crops. On April 21, Chinese scouts intruded into Lao Cai, opened wanton fire and fled back to China when detected. On April 20, a Chinese platoon intruded into Y Ti (?area) in Bat Xat District. Before withdrawing they planted mines on the road to the border.

In Lai Chau Province, Chinese artillery fired 400 mortar-rounds on villages in Phong Tho District, killing a dozen of cattle and destroying several hectares of forest.

The people and Armed Forces in these localities have dealt fitting punitive blows to the Chinese artillery and mortar grounds, killed two, wounded many and captured a number of intruders. [sentence as received]

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CONDEMNS PRC ATTACKS

OW301545 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 30 Apr 84

["Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Condemns China's Intensified Armed Provocation" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30 -- The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today released a statement condemning China's intensified armed provocations, including land-grabbing attacks, against Vietnam. The statement reads:

Following repeated artillery bombardments, intrusion and land-nibbling attacks against Vietnam's northern border provinces since early April, on April 28-29, the Chinese rulers mobilized three regiments of the 40th Division, 14th Army Corps, Kunming Military Region, to launch land-grabbing attacks on Mounts 1509 and 772 and hill 233 in Vi Xuyen Distract, Ha Tuyen Province.

To cover up their war crimes and their continued occupation of many places inside Vietnam's territory, the Beijing authorities have rehashed their slanderous allegation that "Vietnam has made armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border" and concocted the story that "Vietnam built fortifications and military positions on Chinese territory".

This serious act of war escalation on the Chinese rulers has violated Vietnam's territorial sovereignty and distrubed the Vietnamese people's security in border areas with a view to weakening and eventually subjugating Vietnam, first of all, coordinating their action with the Thai authorities to save the genocidal Pol Pot gang and its associates, who are being punished by the Kampuchean people and their Armed Forces along the Kampuchea-Thailand border, and sabotaging the A.S.E.A.N. countries' trend for developing friendly relations and cooperation with Vietnam.

This new criminal act of the Chinese authorities, which took place at a time when they were welcoming the U.S. President's current visit to China, has revealed all the more clearly the dark scheme of the reactionary forces within the Chinese leadership to further increase their collusion with the U.S. imperialists to oppose the Soviet Union and the three Indochinese countries, and undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The people and Armed Forces in Vietnam's northern border provinces, always vigilant and combat-ready, have promptly dealt smart punishing blows at Chinese troops when they engaged in armed provocations and land-grabbing attacks, wiping out many of them and capturing a number of intruders.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry strongly condemns and denounces to the world public and the Chinese people these new crimes perpetrated by the Beijing rulers. It firmly demands that China stop at once all its acts of war escalation, land-nibbling attacks and all other hostile acts against the Vietnamese people, acts detrimental to the interests of the Chinese people and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from their brazen acts of war.

#### PRC EMBASSY SILENT ON RETURN OF FISHERMEN

OW301530 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30 -- Representative of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Consular Department today met with a representative of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi to ask the Chinese side's opinion about the reception of eight Chinese fishermen in distress rescued by Vietnam. This meeting took place ten days after the Vietnamese Government informed China of its decision to return these fishermen. The Chinese Embassy representative still did not give any answer on this question.

#### COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. REACTION TO 'VIETNAM'S SHADOW'

BK291534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Commentary by station editor: "Vietnam's Shadow and the U.S. Policy of Military Aggression"]

[Text] A remark by (Kristof Hansen), a REUTER correspondent, printed in the BANGKOK POST on 28 January 1983, revealed that there have been preparations to deploy the Rapid Deployment Forces in troubled areas when necessary since the time of President Carter. This reminded us of the U.S. global ambitions during the pre-Vietnam period.

However, people still can see clearly the shadow of Vietnam, where half a million U.S. troops failed to defeat a peasant army. That shadow can be seen clearly in U.S. congressmen's doubts about dispatching a peacekeeping force of U.S. Marines to Lebanon in the recent past. It was these congressmen who exerted pressure to demand that these Marines be brought home, the sooner the better. That shadow can be seen even more clearly in the constant warnings to Reagan against a Vietnam-type military involvement in Central America.

U.S. public opinion demanded that the Reagan administration withdraw American troops from Lebanon before it was too late. Finally, after more than 200 men and officers were killed, the United States was compelled to remove its troops from Lebanon's mainland.

World and progressive U.S. public opinion have long warned Washington of another Vietnam that it is waiting for it in Central America. Upon their return from a tour of Central America in 1983, Republican Senator James McClure and member of the House of Representatives Philip Crane declared that Washington should not turn this region into another Vietnam. These congressmen also asserted that the use of conventional forces to defeat the leftist faction -- the revolutionary forces -- could lead to a repetition of the Vietnam war.

When the Reagan administration began to strain the situation in Central America, particularly Nicaragua, BBC on 27 July 1983 said that public opinion held that Reagan's policy in Central America would drive the United States into another Vietnam. Mass demonstrations then took place in (?Kendall) County, Chicago, with the slogans: No military draft, no war, United States get out of El Salvador.

Like the anti-Vietnam war movement in the United States in the past, some 150 American citizens besieged the Chicago port in an attempt to prevent the Reagan administration from delivering arms to help the reactionaries in El Salvador. Discord over the issue then took place right at the White House. AFP on 4 August 1983 disclosed that U.S. policy in Central America had sown discord within the White House.

The use of mines to blockade various Nicaraguan ports has recently fanned the flames of the anti-Reagan administration movement right in Congress, with the CIA being exposed as the organizer of the mining. On the night of 10 April, with an overwhelming vote, the U.S. Senate approved a resolution demanding an end to the supply of funds to be used by the CIA for mining Nicaragua. This compelled Reagan to declare that the United States does not advocate the use of troops to invade Nicaragua.

It can be said that if the United States intends to use military forces to impose its neocolonialist system on Nicaragua or elsewhere in the world, the warning for the White House and the Pentagon is that the United States will face another Vietnam.

In a statement on 9 August 1983, Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, said: Nicaragua has been tremendously encouraged by Vietnam's magnificent example, and the great victory won by Vietnam over the U.S. imperialists is a warning against any U.S. attempt to invade Nicaragua. And, as Commander Humberto Ortega put it, Vietnam has partly weakened the U.S. imperialists and the example set by Vietnam in fighting the Americans has been considered by many nations as a source of encouragement for their struggle against foreign aggression.

#### OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DENOUNCES U.S. ORGANIZERS

OW272346 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA April 27 -- The Vietnam National Olympic Committee held a press conference here Wednesday on the forthcoming Los Angeles Olympic Games. Addressing the media, Ta Quang Chien, president of the Vietnam National Olympic Committee, denounced the United States for scheming to make the games serve its dark political design against the Soviet Union and the community of the socialist countries, and for directly opposing or at least causing difficulties to the athletes of the socialist countries.

Ta Quang Chien told pressmen that the Vietnam Olympic Committee had urged that the I.O.C. president and the committee convene an extraordinary session to define a clear-cut attitude toward the U.S. Administration and that the organizing committee of the Los Angeles Olympic Games respect the principles and modalities laid down in the Olympic Charter so that the 23rd Olympic Games might be really a sport festival of the young for peace, friendship, and mutual understanding among nations all over the world.

NGUYEN HUU THO, DELEGATION MEET SOVIET OFFICIALS

BK280856 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] In Moscow on 25 April L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, cordially received and held talks with the SRV National Assembly delegation led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho after its successful visits to Bulgaria, Romania, and France. The delegation made a stopover in Moscow en route to Vietnam.

The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of solidarity, friendship, and comprehensive cooperation between the national assemblies and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. SRV Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem was present at the function.

USSR-SRV COAL MINING DELEGATIONS HOLD 3d SESSION

OW272310 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- The third session of the working group for the coal mining industry under the Vietnam-USSR inter-governmental commission was held here from April 21-27. The delegation of the USSR coal industry was led by its First Vice Minister N.V. Dmitriyevitch, and the Vietnamese delegation by Vice Minister of Mines and Coal Nguyen Duc Phan.

The two sides reviewed the implementation of the 2nd session and decided on a new program for coal production and capital construction of the coal industry in Vietnam for 1984 and 1985. They also made suggestions to be submitted to the forthcoming 10th meeting of the Vietnam-USSR inter-governmental commission concerning the development of Vietnam's coal industry in the following years up to 1990.

The Soviet delegation was received on April 26 by Tran Quynh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

WOMEN'S UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ALBANIA

OW291807 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Women's Union (V.W.U.) led by Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, member of the State Council and president of the V.W.U., arrived in Tirana Thursday on a visit to Albania. The visit was made at the invitation of the Albanian Women's Union (A.W.U.).

The Vietnamese guests were welcomed by Lumturi Rexha, president and other leaders, of the A.W.U., and representatives of the Albanian Foreign Ministry. Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Quoc Tin was present on the occasion.

Talks were held Friday between the Vietnamese delegation and the presidium of the A.W.U. Lumturi Rexha informed the delegation of the achievements of the Albanian people, and especially women, in all fields. She affirmed the Albanian people's close solidarity with the Vietnamese people, and condemned the aggressive and provocative acts of the Chinese reactionaries against Vietnam. She wished the Vietnamese people new achievements in their national construction and defence.



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EUROPE

BK281750 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 28 -- The delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho has returned here from official visits to Bulgaria, Romania and France. Present at the welcoming ceremony held here today were Truong Chinh, president of the Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, vice-president and general secretary of the State Council; Xuan Thuy, Nghiem Xuan Yem and Phan Anh, vice-chairmen of the National Assembly; and other senior officials.

Bulgarian Ambassador Filip V. Markov, Romanian Ambassador Constantin Potinga and the charge d'affaires of the French Embassy, Patrick Amyot, were present on the occasion. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin also attended.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW281852 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 28 -- Romanian Ambassador Constantin Potinga called a press conference here today on the 45th anniversary of the big demonstrations of the Bucharest population against fascism and war in defence of democracy. On this occasion, Ambassador Potinga welcomed the success of the recent visit to Romania by a Vietnamese National Assembly delegation headed by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho. He also welcomed the achievements made by the working class and the people of Vietnam in national construction and defence.

TALK HONORS AFGHAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW280009 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- A talk on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held in Hanoi today by Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association, the Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With Other Peoples, and the Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity, in celebration of the 6th anniversary of the Saur revolution of Afghanistan (April 27). Representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the party Central Committee's International Department, central and Hanoi offices and mass organizations attended the talk. Also present were staff-members of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi.

In his speech, Nguyen Canh Dinh, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association, hailed the achievements recorded by the Afghan people in building a new life in the past six years. He condemned the plots and acts of imperialism and international reaction aimed at destroying the gains of the Saur revolution of the Afghan people.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES LAO JUSTICE DELEGATION

OW291802 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29 -- Chairman Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this afternoon received a visiting delegation of the Lao Ministry of Justice led by its Minister Kou Souvanamethi. Present at the reception were Phan Hien, Vietnamese minister of justice, and Lao Ambassador Khampheuan Tounalom.

Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed the Lao delegation and expressed his joy at the fine results of the special and close cooperation between the justice branches of the two countries. He wished them unity, friendship, mutual assistance and progress.

The same day, Minister Phan Hien and Minister Kou Souvanamethi signed a cooperation plan between the two ministries. While in Vietnam, the Lao delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, and exchanged experiences with officials of the Vietnamese Ministry of Justice, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control, it called at the construction site of the Pha Lai thermal power plant in Quang Ninh Province and toured Hai Hung Province and Haiphong City.

#### LAO NATIONALITIES COMMITTEE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW301955 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 30 -- A delegation of officials of the Lao Committee of nationalities led by Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the committee, paid an official nine-day visit to Vietnam ending today. During its stay, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office.

The Lao guests were warmly received by Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. They had working sessions with officials of the Vietnamese Government Committee for Nationalities. The two sides signed minutes of an agreement on cooperation in nationalities work for 1984-1985. The delegation also visited number of public establishments and construction projects.

#### TRAN QUYNH ATTENDS SWEDISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW280006 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- Swedish Ambassador Anders Ragnar Dromberg, gave a reception here today on the national day of the Kingdom of Sweden. His guests included Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh; Minister of Construction Phan Ngoc Tuong, Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan, and others. Ambassador Ragnar Dromberg and Vice-Chairman Tran Quynh proposed toasts of the health of the leaders of the two countries, for the constant strengthening and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden.

#### CATHOLIC SOLIDARITY GROUP APPOINTS NEW PRESIDENT

OW281858 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 28 -- The Committee for Solidarity of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics at a conference ending here today strongly condemned the imperialists and reactionary forces for distorting the situation of the Vietnamese Catholic Church and preventing Vietnamese Catholics patriotic activities. Addressing the conference, Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front Central Committee, highly appreciated Vietnamese Catholics' meritorious contributions to national construction and defence and welcomed the committee members' efforts in guiding and encouraging the Catholic community in its patriotic activities. The conference appointed the Reverend Vo Thanh Trinh new president of the committee to replace the Reverend Nguyen The Vinh who died of old age early this year.

NHAN DAN DISCUSSES PARTY CHAPTERS' PERFORMANCE

BK271457 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Apr 84

[NHAN DAN 27 April editorial: "The Quality of Party Chapter-Related Work"]

[Text] Together with the movement to build steadfast district party committees, the building of grassroots-level party organizations into clean and steadfast ones is an important task which warrants the attention of all party organizations.

The number of party chapters has increased, and a significant proportion of them have been improved qualitatively. In the northern rural areas, all production teams of agricultural cooperatives have party chapters. In the south, great progress has been achieved in building party chapters at almost all villages and hamlets. In the mountainous region, the number of weak party chapters has been reduced sharply. At various enterprises in the north, almost all production teams have party chapters, and many enterprises in the south are actively carrying out the party development task. Each workshop and production team has formed groups of loyal and persistent members who are outstanding cadres and workers being prepared for admission to the party.

The party organization in the trade sector is paying more attention to consolidating the party chapters of various trade shops and corporations. Party work at various schools and hospitals has also been increased. Many universities have party chapters at every faculty and department and are doing party development work and building party chapters at those classes in which students are being prepared for graduation.

In order to improve the fighting strength of their party chapters, many party committee echelons have concerned themselves with strengthening leadership committees, training party chapter secretaries, building a pattern of thorough activities for party chapters, and discussing the implementation of directives and resolutions from higher echelons. They have also held self-criticism and criticism sessions to examine the behavior of party members. Many party chapters have become steadfast and have served as a leading nucleus which, with the close cooperation of the masses, are creating drastic changes at various establishments.

Those cooperatives having satisfactorily applied the product contract system, achieved high productivity, and completely fulfilled their obligations toward the state, those enterprises having been successful in production and business and having satisfactorily complied with regulations governing the delivery of products, those trade shops having truly provided good service to their customers, those schools having good academic, scholastic, and therapeutic records, those public organs with a good pattern of activities, and those military units remaining ready to fight and fight well are all establishments which have steadfast party organizations, which have done party work in a manner that can ensure successful implementation of their political tasks, and which have personnel in charge of party work and specialized services closely cooperating with each other on the basis of the principles regarding the organization and activities of the party.

At present, the number of truly steadfast party chapters are not predominant and the number of weak party chapters are not small. In many rural areas, the leading role and the fighting strength of various party chapters have declined. Many irregularities have been allowed to exist in the giving out of contracts for products and in the management of cooperatives. A number of party members continue to be bent on exploitation and superstition. At many production and business establishments, party organizations have failed to exercise their control functions and to effectively struggle against phenomena such as working carelessly and perfunctorily, corruption, and stealing the property, materials, and goods of the state.

Many ward party chapters seem to be unable to recruit new party members who are locals. A number of grassroots-level party chapters and party organizations have committed wrongdoings and have severely breached the party's discipline and state law.

It is an urgent task in party building to quickly increase the proportion of clean and steadfast party chapters and ensure that no party chapters will be rated weak. This is a prerequisite for creating a new and widespread change for the revolutionary movement at the grassroots level.

As for party chapter-related work, it is necessary to increase and improve this work in order to increase the effects of the training of party members, consolidate the organizational structure, and step up the implementation of the political tasks. Party chapter-related activities must be put on the right track and must truly involve discussion and self-criticism and criticism sessions aimed at mastering the party's policies and lines, examining the behavior of party members, improving the fighting will of party members and their revolutionary qualities, inspecting the implementation of directives and resolutions by party members, putting forth specific tasks and implementation measures, and delineating duties for each party member.

The management of party members should not be relaxed. Every party chapter is duty-bound to struggle to do away with such bad practices as exploitation, theft, the coercion of the masses, and other negative phenomena. It must be determined to purge all degenerate and deviant elements from the party while formulating programs and plans for party development in order to build party chapters widely at all establishments.

Selecting party chapter secretaries in accordance with standards and increasing the fighting strength of party chapter committees are a task of decisive importance for all party chapter-related work. Striving to become clean and steadfast and creating a positive and drastic change at each establishment are urgent requirements to be met by every party chapter.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS IN GRAIN OBLIGATION TASKS PRAISED

BK281334 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has sent a commendation message to a number of southern provinces and units of the food and communications and transportation sectors for their achievements in the grain obligation task.

The message says: During February and March 1984, a number of southern provinces and units of the food and communications and transportation sectors have made great efforts in overcoming difficulties and remarkably fulfilling tasks concerning grain purchasing, collection, storage, loading, and delivery to the central government for prompt distribution to Army units, cadres and workers of industrial complexes, and big cities.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers praised the cadres and peoples of Tien Giang, Minh Hai, Cuu Long, Dong Thap, and Long An Provinces for making their great efforts, together with provinces throughout the country, to urgently purchase, collect, process, and deliver grain to the central government promptly and timely.



The chairman of the Council of Ministers also commended cadres, workers, and personnel of the Southern Grain General Corporation, the Song Hau level-I Grain Corporation, the Tra Noc Grain General Storage, the Saigon Grain General Corporation No 1, the Can Tho port, the Saigon port, the Cuu Long riverline transportation enterprise, the (SOVACO) Sea Transportation Corporation, the (BOSCO) Sea Transportation Corporation, the Transportation Agency Corporation No 3, the Song Than railway station, the Haiphong port, and the Ho Chi Minh City communications and transportation office. These are units which have enhanced the socialist emulation spirit and dutifully carried out their tasks in receiving, storing, and delivering grain according to the distribution plan designed by the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers from western provinces in Nam Bo to Ho Chi Minh City and from Nam Bo to the north.

#### AMOUNTS DELIVERED TO STATE GRANARIES REPORTED

BK290749 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] As of 20 January 1984, the provinces and cities in former Nam Bo had delivered to state granaries an amount of grain accounting for 67.9 percent of the total grain procurement quota set for the 10th-month and 1983-84 winter-spring crop seasons, scoring an increase of 50,000 metric tons over the same period last year. The amount of grain delivered to state granaries included 345,557 metric tons of paddy collected as agricultural taxes and 273,146 metric tons of paddy purchased at agreed-upon prices.

The provinces in the Mekong Delta fulfilled 67 percent of the general procurement quota; and the eastern provinces and Ho Chi Minh City, 77.6 percent.

Tay Ninh Province delivered to state granaries 28,834 metric tons of grain, fulfilling its paddy procurement quota for the 1983-84 10th month crop season and topping the Nam Bo Provinces in grain procurement.

#### NGUYEN DUC TAM, OTHERS MARK BIRTHDAY OF TRAN PHU

OW281850 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 28 -- A ceremony in celebration of the 80th birthday of Tran Phu, the first general-secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (May 1), was held here today by the institute of Marxism-Leninism and the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School. It was attended by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Nguyen Vinh, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism; Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School.

In his opening speech, Nguyen Duc Tam said: "As a loyal and eminent disciple of President Ho Chi Minh, Tran Phu creatively applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions of Vietnam and worked out the correct revolutionary line and method. Comrade Tran Phu drafted the party's 1930 political program, a basic document of our party and our revolution. Over the past half-century, in the light of this political program, the Vietnamese revolution has overcome untold difficulties and trials and recorded very glorious victories. Comrade Tran Phu has set a bright example of revolutionary struggle and virtues and selfsacrifice for all the communists and people of Vietnam."

## AUSTRALIA

INFORMATION REQUESTED ON ALLEGED UK ATOMIC TESTS

## Technician's Statement Sought

BK010536 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The federal government says it will take a statement from a former British Royal Air Force technician, John Burke, who alleges that aborigines were killed by secret British atomic tests in South Australia in the 1960's. The tests took place at Maralinga in the southwest of the state.

Today's parliamentary Labor Party meeting in Canberra was told that because Mr Burke was dying of cancer, it was initially decided that he should not be interviewed. Radio Australia's Canberra office says because of recent developments the government now wants officials from two federal departments and the South Australian government to take a statement from Mr Burke.

Last weekend, Mr Burke claimed that he had found four dead aborigines in a bomb crater after an explosion in 1963. In another development, the leader of Britain's Labor Party, Mr Kinnock, says he will help the South Australian government to get information about the atomic tests. The South Australian premier, Mr Bannon, has written to Mr Kinnock, asking him to raise the issue with the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher.

## Minister Refutes Claims

BK301509 Hong Kong AFP in English 1454 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Canberra, April 30 (AFP) -- Australia today denied that Britain had carried out secret atomic tests in remote areas of Central Australia in the 1960's.

Resources and Energy Minister Senator Peter Walsh said atomic weapon tests had been conducted at three locations between 1952 and 1957 but these tests had been identified and the effects on Australia considered in two government reports. But Senator Walsh admitted there had been a series of "minor trials" conducted at two ranges, Emy and Maralinga in South Australia between 1953 and 1967. He was commenting on claims last week by a former technician John Burke who said he knew of three previously undisclosed tests at Maralinga in 1963. These had killed aborigines, deformed fauna and unearthed radioactive equipment, he said. "The British Government has advised my department today through its High Commission in Canberra that in relation to Mr Burke's claims, it has no information on any casualties being suffered by aboriginals or by anyone else at any time during the Maralinga test series," the minister said.

The British Government had also confirmed that no tests or trials were conducted at Maralinga in 1963 other than the "minor trials" which were referred to in the government reports, he said. The Australian Government had no intention of hiding the facts surrounding atomic weapons testing in Australia, Senator Walsh said.

A consultant had been appointed last year to prepare a background report on the atomic tests including the minor trials, he said. The report is expected to be completed late this year. But the South Australian government today expressed concern at the British reply, revealing it had telexed Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for the release of documents regarding atomic bomb testing at Maralinga during the 1950's and 1960's.

State Premier John Bannon said he had been prompted by community concern over the reports of testing during the 1960's and claims that radioactive equipment was buried in the desert. He said if radioactive equipment was buried at Maralinga, he would ask Britain to remove it. Senator Walsh however said the equipment was buried in a restricted area under constant surveillance by the federal police. A government team recently checking the area had found it to be equipped with warning signs, fences and satisfactory protective measures, he said.

#### OPPOSITION OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY POSITION

BK300729 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The federal opposition says Australia's strategic position has deteriorated and more support should be given to the ANZUS Treaty and the United States. The ANZUS Treaty links Australia, New Zealand, and the United States in a defense pact.

The opposition's new foreign affairs policy announced in Canberra says the coalition government would be committed to joint defense facilities, joint defense exercises in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and access to ports and drydocking facilities by ships carrying nuclear weapons. The opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr MacKellar, said the coalition was against using constitutional external affairs power to extend the power of the federal government at the expense of the states. The policy also expresses support for the hardline adopted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations against the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. Mr MacKellar emphasized that a Liberal-National Party Coalition in government would not contribute Australian aid to Vietnam pending an international settlement of the Kampuchean issue. The opposition spokesman said the coalition's support for ANZUS and the United States contrasts with the government's efforts to downgrade the ANZUS pact as a central feature of Australia's defense policy.

Mr MacKellar proposed a regional economic research facility for the Pacific with a similar structure and function to OECD -- the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development -- to further cooperation arrangement in the area.

#### BRIEFS

COAL DEAL WITH INDONESIA -- Indonesia has signed a 3-year contract with Australia to import coal to fuel a new power plant in Java. The State Batubara Coal Company said Indonesia will import 330,000 tons of coal this year, and by 1985 the volume would increase to 1.2 million tons. However, the following year it would drop to 400,000 tons. A spokesman for the company said Indonesia would complete construction of its Bukit Asam coal mine in Sumatera in 1987 and would not need to import coal after that.

[Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 18 Apr 84 BK]

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO FIJI -- The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has announced the appointment of Mr Jeremy Hearder as Australia's high commissioner to Fiji. He succeeds Mr Colin McDonald who has been high commissioner since 1982. Mr Hearder joined the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1959 and was most recently Australia's high commissioner to Zimbabwe. He is due to take up his Fiji appointment in July. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Apr 84 BK]

COMMENTARY ON SRV MILITARY, DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVES

BK281439 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Son Sann's Trip to Paris"]

[Text] KPNLF Chairman and CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann left Bangkok for Paris on Friday to start his trip to several European capitals, but this trip could be cut short due to the serious situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border following the SRV's dry season offensive against Ampil headquarters in the middle of this month. By visiting Paris, London, and Bonn, Son Sann is continuing a diplomatic offensive which was launched during his recent trip to several Southeast Asian capitals.

The SRV offensive against Ampil has enhanced Son Sann's posture internationally to the extent that his role in the UN-recognized CGDK is becoming increasingly important. Western observers, who are more sympathetic to the SRV owing to Hanoi's bigger military strength in Kampuchea, admit that the SRV offensive against Ampil did not succeed in crushing the resistance of Khmer guerrillas [words indistinct]. The SRV offensive has, in fact, harmed its own recent diplomatic offensive which was launched by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during his visits to Indonesia, Australia, and Thailand last month.

If this conclusion is wrong, the correct conclusion should be that the SRV offensive was launched after Hanoi had realized that Nguyen Co Thach's diplomatic offensive failed. That was the reason behind Vietnam's 25 March intrusion into Thai territory as far as 2 miles. As if to dramatize the failure of Nguyen Co Thach's diplomatic offensive, Vietnam later launched an offensive against the KPNLF headquarters in Ampil.

It seems that the position of hardliners in Hanoi, who are of the view that the Kampuchean issue can only be settled by military means, is growing stronger than that of those who favor a political settlement. Nguyen Co Thach's position in the CPV leadership following his return last month is becoming uncertain because the power of his foreign policy is in the hands of a senior Political Bureau member, who is embarking on a streamlining campaign over the party.

It is against this background that Son Sann, whose posture is increasingly prominent in the international arena, is continuing his diplomatic offensive by visiting Paris and other European capitals in order to obtain moral support for his soldiers along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

THAI SUPREME COMMANDER ARRIVES FOR 5-DAY VISIT

BK301539 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Thai Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek arrived in Jakarta this evening for a 5-day visit to Indonesia. On arrival at the Halim Perdanakusumah Airport he was met by Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani and other ranking officers. During his stay in Indonesia, the Thai supreme commander will hold talks with Indonesian ranking officials and visit military facilities both in Jakarta and other regions.



6,000 STAGE DEMONSTRATION IN IRIAN JAYA

BK281345 Hong Kong AFP in English 1246 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Jakarta, April 28 (AFP) -- Some 6,000 inhabitants of Manokwari, Irian Jaya, today staged a peaceful demonstration to protest the removal of Indonesia's defence attache in Papua New Guinea and the Netherlands granting of political asylum to four Irianese, the SINAR HARAPAN reported. In Jakarta, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that most of the 2,000 refugees who have fled from Irian Jaya, Indonesia's easternmost province, to Papua New Guinea in the past three months could be repatriated any day.

The Monokwari demonstrators handed a five-point statement to Irian Jaya Vice-Governor Sugiyono condemning group or individual activities which undermined state authority, divided the Indonesian nation and hampered development efforts. It called for stern action against offenders. SINAR HARAPAN did not say if the demonstrators were mostly Irianese or included settlers from Java and Sulawesi.

Receiving the demonstrators' delegation, Mr Sugiyono said: "We have friendly relations with our neighbour, but no country whatsoever should interfere in our domestic affairs," according to SINAR HARAPAN.

Mr Mokhtar told reporters in Jakarta today that the 1,140 refugees to be repatriated from Papua New Guinea had crossed the border "out of fear" after hearing news of fighting between Indonesian troops and the Free West Papua Movement (OPM), which wants independence for the former Dutch New Guinea.

Irianese refugees have said they fled Irian because of fighting in a clean-up operation against the OPM. Indonesia denies that any fighting has taken place. However, more than 800 refugees will not be repatriated yet, he said. Members of this group, who include civil servants, may be "implicated" in anti-Indonesian activities alongside the OPM. Scores of Irian deserters from the Indonesian Army are also thought to be among the 800, most of whom are in Vanimo on Papua New Guinea's north coast.

Many people in Irian Jaya, who are ethnically close to the Papua New Guineans, are worried about an Indonesian plan for migrants from Java to settle in the province. The repatriation is a "first step in the right direction" in efforts to improve relations between Papua New Guinea and Indonesia, Mr Mokhtar said. He said he hoped it could take place this weekend.

Papua New Guinean authorities and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) representatives are screening the refugees to determine who can return to Indonesia, and who can stay before being transferred to a third country as a political refugee. The Indonesian minister said Indonesia has agreed to take care of the returnees and to reimburse costs met by Papua New Guinea during their stay there. The amount is still to be negotiated, he added.

BRIEFS

BAN ON TOPIK LIFTED -- The information minister of the Republic of Indonesia, through his letter No 61 dated 23 April 1984, has revoked his letter No 18/1984, annulling the publication permit of the weekly magazine TOPIK. TOPIK was banned 2 months ago in accordance with the consideration of the Press Council after studying TOPIK's violation of the principle of responsible press. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 23 Apr 84 BK]

MALAYSIARAMIFICATIONS OF REAGAN PRC VISIT WEIGHED

BK301402 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Reagan's visit to China appears to be (?growing) up quite well. Agreements that have been signed and those that are now being negotiated will throw some weight to shore up and strengthen the Sino-American relationship that at one stage seemed to be shaky in view of Mr Reagan's long expressed commitment to Taiwan. This slow change, a practical and pragmatic one, is a saga in itself. Why it is important to us in Southeast Asia is what the Sino-American rehabilitation of their relationship will mean to us. [sentence as heard] On the one hand, because of the Chinese commitments at a party level, as they say, to the insurgent communist parties of the region are a matter of concern. [sentence as heard] None of our countries are so naive as to believe the Chinese Communist Party is not the government. On the other hand, we also see China as some kind of a bulwark against Soviet expansionism in the region.

American support and close cooperation will mean that the countries of ASEAN, in particular, could be caught within the jaws of superpower conflicts. There can be no doubt that, because of history and her might, China sees Southeast Asia as falling within her sphere of influence. The Soviet Union on the other hand, because part of Russia is in Asia and because of the struggle with the Americans, also feels that she has to be a major influence in the region. Witness of this fact is her support for Vietnam, her massive presence in Afghanistan, and her close ties with India. So the ties between China and the United States, while no doubt helping to counter Soviet influence in the region, will also bring more dangers in their wake. Economically, our markets in the United States could be damaged, particularly as China can supply many of the primary commodities that these countries supplied. Politically, ASEAN will see an increase of pressure from the three superpowers in the region and will have to walk toward a very thin line indeed to preserve their [as heard] neutrality. More than ever, it becomes necessary for ASEAN members, both collectively and individually, to press for the acceptance of the concept of the zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality by these three powers.

OMANI FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS MAHATHIR, GHAZALI

BK300803 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Malaysia and Oman are seriously considering private sector's involvement in efforts to improve bilateral relations between both countries. The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, has made the suggestion during his talks with the visiting Omani foreign minister, Mr Yusuf al-Alawi, in Kuala Lumpur this morning. Later, Mr Yusuf met the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, who told newsmen that the proposal includes pooling of resources and setting-up joint industries whose products can be marketed world-wide. The minister also said that both countries had agreed to establish a joint commission to constantly review and examine new areas of mutual cooperation. This is to further strengthen bilateral relations which have increased since Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir's recent visit to Oman. Meanwhile, the deputy foreign minister of Mongolia, Mr (?Yumbosuren), will visit Malaysia for 4 days from Sunday. The visit is at the invitation of Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, and he is to hold discussions on bilateral, regional, and international issues of common interest. He will call upon Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie and the deputy minister of trade and industry. This is his first visit to Malaysia.

## MALAYSIA

POLICE DIRECT PARTY FACTIONS TO CANCEL RALLIES

BK281409 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] The Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] has called off its rally scheduled to be held in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow. MCA Secretary General Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan said the MCA had decided to postpone the rally on the advice of the police.

In a statement released at the party's headquarters, Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan said MCA, in upholding the rule of law, had decided to call off the 10,000-strong party rally. Tan Sri Chong has called on members to remain calm. Early this afternoon, Kuala Lumpur chief police officer, Haji Zaman Khan, directed the MCA and its rival group led by expelled Vice President Tan Koon Swan to cancel their meetings scheduled for tomorrow. He said if they continue with their plans in the present highly tense situation, there is a possibility of chaos and public security may be threatened. Haji Zaman Khan has warned that he will not hesitate to exercise his power to stop and disperse any of the meetings. A statement issued by the inspector general of police called on both factions to cooperate and advise their supporters not to take part in the rally and the meeting.

Meanwhile, Encik Tan Koon Swan has called on his supporters to remain calm over police orders to cancel the scheduled extraordinary general meeting [EGM] tomorrow. In a news conference in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon, Encik Tan expressed regret that such a situation arose. Encik Tan blamed his rival, Datuk Neo Yee Pan's faction, for deliberately creating the security grounds for the police to call off the EGM. Prior to Encik Tan's news conference, a BERNAMA report said a legal adviser to the 1,499 petitioners for the MCA's EGM, Datuk Kok Wee Kiat, has said that the Tan Koon Swan-led group will abide by the police order not to hold the EGM. The report quoted Datuk Kok Wee Kiat as saying that his group will also take steps to prevent delegates from converging at the place of meeting scheduled to be held at a Kuala Lumpur hotel. Speaking to newsmen after being told by the city chief police officer, Haji Zaman Khap, that the EGM was banned together with the political rally at MCA headquarters, Datuk Kok Wee Kiat said he will inform the supporters to stop all preparations for the EGM.

Meanwhile, the prime minister says the MCA infighting must be resolved by the members themselves. Speaking to reporters after opening the 1-day conference on the security industry in Kuala Lumpur, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he will not as yet interfere with the internal affairs of the MCA. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, who is also the chairman of the Barisan Nasional [National Front] said the infighting is an MCA party matter and should be resolved by its own members.

VOMD BROADCASTS MNRPM 1 FEBRUARY CONSTITUTION

BK290736 (Clandestine) Voice of Malaysian Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Constitution of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya (MNRPM) adopted at the 1 February 1984 enlarged session of its Central Committee]

[Text] Chapter I. Objectives.

Article 1. The main objectives of the MNRPM are as follows:

1. To unite the Malay people and to awaken them for the struggle to defend the destiny of the country, nation, and the religion as well as to promote the spirit of patriotism.

2. To establish a wide-ranging national united front, consisting of Malays and non-Malays of all walks of life and groups that oppose the reactionary and imperialist groups for the sake of the full independence and true liberation of the country and people.
3. To establish a patriotic and democratic coalition government based on a constitutional monarchy consisting of various patriotic parties, organizations, and individuals with a view to realizing national unity, safeguarding the country's survival and sovereignty, and assuring the existence of democratic rights and the people's livelihood.
4. To build an independent and prosperous national economy; to defend interests of the workers, peasants, fishermen, low-income state and company employees, scholars and intellectuals -- including other professional experts -- traders and merchants as well as other working class people; and to defend the interests of patriotic clergy-men, soldiers, and police.

#### Chapter 2. Flag and Symbol.

Article 2. The flag of the MNRPM is red on the upper part and white on the lower part with a yellow pentacle star and a green crescent moon. Both the star and the crescent moon are located on the left corner of the upper part, on top of the red background. The star is located somewhat beneath the crescent moon. The moon stands for the people of all walks of life and groups in society who love the country. The colors red and white stand for bravery, purity, and loyalty.

Article 3. The symbol of the MNRPM is the moon and star encircled by clusters of paddy. Underneath are written the words: "To Unite and To Struggle." The meaning of the moon and star is similar to that of the flag. The clusters of paddy stand for prosperity.

#### Chapter 3. Membership.

Article 4. Every Malay who is over 18 years of age and accepts the Constitution of the MNRPM, implements the decisions made by the MNRPM, abides by the disciplinary rules laid down by the MNRPM, and pays the membership dues, can be accepted as a member.

Article 5. Every person aspiring to become a member of the MNRPM must fulfill the following requirements:

1. Every applicant must be guaranteed by a member of the MNRPM and approved by the party's branch committee.
2. Every application made by the man in charge of a political party or a political party organization and any other political organization shall be processed by the state committee or division committee. If the applicant is a high-level person in charge or a former high-level person or a person of the same level, his application shall be directly processed by the Central Committee. In other special cases, the application shall be referred in advance to the MNRPM Central Committee.

#### Chapter 4. Duties and Rights of a Member.

Article 6. Every member of the MNRPM shall carry out his duty as follows:

1. To study seriously the history of the country, progressive and revolutionary literature, as well as study and follow current developments as guidance to carry out his duty.
2. To study seriously the manifesto and Constitution of the MNRPM and other important documents of the MNRPM; to implement every decision, directive and policy of the MNRPM; to accomplish every duty in the best possible manner; and to strive hard to ensure the successful realization of the objectives of the MNRPM.



3. To keep close contact with the masses to defend the interests of the MNRPM and give priority to the interests of the masses and not to only a small group of people.
4. To abide by the disciplinary regulations laid down by the MNRPM, keep the secrets of the MNRPM, and to keep alert against the activities and actions of the enemy.
5. To pay the dues of the MNRPM.
6. To discuss problems relating to the directives and policy of the MNRPM and other related problems.
7. To criticize and make constructive proposals to other members of the MNRPM.
8. To convince the masses on various political problems and so forth.
9. To cultivate and organize the masses in the effort to develop the front of the MNRPM.

Article 7. The rights of every member of the MNRPM are as follows:

1. To present views in the MNRPM consultations and other meetings.
2. To criticize the MNRPM leadership from the branch up to the central level.
3. To vote and be elected.

Article 8. The period of MNRPM membership is counted from the day the applicant is accepted as member of the MNRPM.

Article 9. Any member of the MNRPM who has lost the MNRPM membership but is still loyal, may regain his membership after he resumes contact with the MNRPM. This can be done on the condition that he continue the struggle of the MNRPM and after everything has been cleared. The period of his membership during the suspension of his relations will continue to be counted.

Article 10. Any member of the MNRPM has the right to resign from the MNRPM after he has submitted a written request to resign to the MNRPM branch.

Article 11. Any member of the MNRPM who fails to pay his dues or does not, without logical reasons, carry out the duties entrusted to him will not be allowed to take part in MNRPM activities and will be considered automatically suspended from the MNRPM.

Article 12. If a member of the MNRPM who has resigned from the MNRPM wishes to reapply for an MNRPM membership, he will be treated as a new applicant.

Chapter 5. The principles of the MNRPM organization.

Article 13. A guided democracy is the principle of the MNRPM organization. If a member of the MNRPM has different views from that of the MNRPM, the difference of views can be discussed in MNRPM branch consultations. The member in question will be allowed to report his differences directly to the higher level, or even up to the Central Committee level. However, no matter what the difference is, the member in question must carry out all decisions and directives made by the MNRPM in connection with his action.

Article 14. The MNRPM leaders of all levels must try to hold discussions with other leaders before making any decision, except in special cases. He must resolutely shoulder the responsibility entrusted to him.

Article 15. All problems of a national character must be decided or announced by the Central Committee. MNRPM cadres of all levels are only allowed to discuss the problems involved in a consultation and to submit a proposal on the problems to the Central Committee.

Article 16. All problems of a local character can be decided locally on the initiative of the branch, division, or state committee, provided it is not in contradiction with the decision of the Central Committee or the high-level MNRPM leadership.

#### Chapter 6. The MNRPM Central Body.

Article 17. The top-level MNRPM leadership body is the congress, which meets once every 3 years. The MNRPM congress is held by the Central Committee. If the Congress is in recess, the highest body is the Central Committee. The task and authority of the congress is to hear, study, and approve reports of the Central Committee, to work out programs and formulate policies of the MNRPM and so forth, to review the MNRPM Constitution, to elect and decide the number of members of the Central Committee, and to set up other committees.

Article 18. If circumstances do not permit the holding of a congress, an enlarged special session of the Central Committee can be held by the Central Committee. This session implements the tasks and authority of the congress.

Article 19. The Central Committee represents the MNRPM when contact is made with other political parties, makes important decisions for the [menetapkan keputusan - keputusan penting] MNRPM, has the right to dismiss or increase the members of the Central Committee whenever it deems necessary and sets up working bodies of the central committee.

Article 20. The Central Committee of the MNRPM is headed by a chairman and a vice chairman.

#### Chapter 7. MNRPM State and Divisional Agencies.

Article 21. The MNRPM leadership at the state or divisional level is the state committee or divisional committee. These committees are allowed to hold their own special session if a situation makes it impossible to hold a representative session. These special sessions are held under the instruction of the high-level MNRPM leadership or under the decision of the MNRPM leadership at the state or divisional level who have obtained permission from the high-level leadership. These special sessions of the state or divisional level implement the tasks and authority of the representative sessions.

Article 22. The MNRPM leadership above the divisional level is elected by its own representative session or appointed by the high-level MNRPM leadership.

Article 23. The MNRPM leadership at the state or divisional level is headed by a chairman, a vice chairman, and another member.

Article 24. State representative session is held once every 2 years. Divisional representative consultation is held once a year.

Article 25. All decisions adopted by the representative session at state or divisional level must be ratified by the top level leadership before coming into force, except under unusual circumstances.

Article 26. The task of the state or the divisional committee is to oversee various undertakings at its own level.

Article 27. The tasks of the representative session are to hear, examine, and ratify local reports, as well as to elect the committee members for each level.

#### Chapter 8. MNRPM Branches

Article 28. MNRPM branches may be established at every village, town, subtown, factory, farm, and other places. A MNRPM branch consists of three to five members. The establishment of a branch must be endorsed by the high-level MNRPM leadership.

Article 29. The MNRPM branch committee is elected once a year and consists of a chairman and two members. Under unusual circumstances, the chairman of the branch committee is installed by the high-level leadership.

Article 30. The main tasks of the MNRPM branches are as follows:

1. To lead the MNRPM members and the masses in the study of MNRPM documents, country's history, and progressive and revolutionary literature to inculcate the lofty tradition of struggle of our country's people in opposing colonialism and defending the country.
2. To keep close contact with the masses, to pay attention to the people's lives, to conduct propaganda activities, and to educate and lead the masses in the struggle against the reactionaries and the imperialists for safeguarding the interests of the country, nation, and religion.
3. To faithfully implement the MNRPM manifesto as well as other policies, guidelines, and decisions in accordance with the prevailing respective situation.
4. To accept new members.
5. A branch consultation or a branch committee must suspend the membership of a member who decides to resign at his own request. The suspension must be reported to the MNRPM Central Committee, its immediate superior.
6. A branch member is allowed to form its own working group [seorang anggota cawangan bolen membentuk group kerjanya sendiri] consisting of MNRPM supporters. The task of this group is to expand the MNRPM influence among the people around it.

#### Chapter 9. Appreciation and Disciplinary Action.

Article 31. A MNRPM member or agency that has made an important contribution to the cause of the MNRPM must be accorded proper appreciation by the Central Committee or the agency under its jurisdiction.

Article 32. A MNRPM member who infringes on the MNRPM Constitution and disciplinary rules to the extent of creating damage to it shall face disciplinary action in proportion to his wrongdoing. The Central Committee shall impose the disciplinary action in accordance with the prevailing situation.

#### Chapter 10. Finance.

Article 33. The finance of the MNRPM is obtained from the following sources:

1. Membership dues.
2. Donations.
3. Other legal sources.

Article 34. Each MNRPM agency must try to support its own finances except under certain circumstances.

#### Chapter 11. Appendix.

Article 35. Should there be any form of organization and working procedure of the MNRPM stipulated in various provisions in this constitution which are not in accordance with the MNRPM underground organization, the Central Committee shall stipulate other rules and put them into action in a dynamic way.

Article 36. If it is deemed necessary, the Central Committee will lay down various regulations in accordance with the MNRPM Constitution.

MARCOS CRITICIZES FOREIGN MEDIA REPORTING

HK010745 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] President Marcos lashed anew at the foreign media yesterday [30 April], accusing them of trying to destabilize the government and serving as tools and lackeys of the communists and the opposition. The president hit the foreign media, particularly American and British journalists, and appealed for a return to the basic principles of honorable journalism, honesty, fair play, and objectivity. President Marcos accused the American press of delivering Vietnam to the communists and said they are trying to do just that to the Philippines now. However, the president said the Filipino people and himself will fight the American media and defend the country. The president said the foreign media has been trying for the last 12 years to destabilize the country and its government, but they have failed. He said their failure has angered them to the point where they can no longer write and report anything on the Philippines with integrity and impartiality.

OPPOSITION CONDEMNS KBL ELECTION SPENDING

HK010713 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] On the election campaign, President Marcos observed that the opposition still have not presented their platform. What they have done so far is to attack the president and the government's development programs. The president said the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] leadership began assessing the status of the party's bets in Metro Manila. The president received feedback from thousands of baranggay officials, civic, and youth leaders from Pasay, Caloocan and five other towns in Metro Manila.

Meanwhile, UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] leader and former senator, Salvador Laurel, continued to accuse the KBL of overspending. He said President Marcos should stop his double-talk on election spending and really control the flood of KBL money in the current political campaign. Laurel claimed that the country faces a prostrate economy because of the excessive election spending by the KBL. The UNIDO ticket in Metro Manila also urged the people to vote for the opposition to ensure check and balance in the Batasang Pambansa [national assembly]. They said a dominant KBL in the Batasan will make the legislature a rubber-stamp of the president.

MORE TROOPS SENT TO ELECTION TROUBLE SPOTS

HK301408 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] More than six military batallions have been sent to trouble-spots in Mindanao for the coming elections. Other troops have also been sent to several places in northern Luzon, Bicol and the Visayas. According to Major General Delfin Castro, southern command chief, soldiers sent to the borders of Misamis Occidental and two provinces in Zamboanga are engaged in activities to combat members of the New People's Army. Documents confiscated from the rebels have indicated that the NPA plans to disrupt proceedings during the elections. The troops that have been deployed will add to strength of the constabulary, police, and paramilitary units in keeping law and order during the coming elections.



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